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Awards for Farmers Due; British Controls to Stay; Prisoners Ask War Role

The World's Day—April 3, 1943

Washington: Honor Awards for Farmers on Way

War Department awards for farmers in recognition of outstanding work producing war-essential foods or fibers are recommended in a resolution unanimously passed by the Senate and sent to the House.

All types of fencing have been removed by the Agriculture Department from the list of farm machinery and equipment on the ration list.

Europe: Postwar Control of Trade for Britain

Government control of industry in Britain in order to enable trade to regain its feet was advocated by Herbert Morrison, Labor member of Britain's War Cabinet. "A case may be made for private enterprise in appropriate fields," he said, "but there is a very powerful case for public enterprise."

Jews have been ordered from eight provinces of the Netherlands before April 10, Berlin dispatches to Stockholm said.

Maj. Gen. Sir Percy Laurie, Provost Marshal of Great Britain, was fined the equivalent of $2,350 for using a civilian ration book as well as his military ration card.

Oliver Lyttelton, Production Minister, announced that one third of Britain's entire production of weapons is on the secret list. He said the February output of heavy bombers was four times as large as that in February, 1942.

King Boris III of Bulgaria was received by Adolf Hitler in "a long and cordial conversation," with Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop standing by, the German radio said.

British can expect even less to eat, for a time at least, when a second front opens, Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, said in an interview.

Bay State: Prisoners Want to Aid in War Job

Inmates of Norfolk State Prison Colony present 15-page appeal for release of "worthy" prisoners to serve in the nation's armed forces or in industrial production. [Page 5.]

Opponents of a resolution favoring World Federation to guarantee peace are planning to sabotage the proposal with hostile amendments, sponsors of the measure charge. [Page 2.]

National: Army Warning Halts Copper Strike

A copper strike has been averted that would have affected a fourth of the nation's production, when 2,000 processors rescinded at Salt Lake City their vote to strike for a 25-cent-a-day wage increase at Magna and Arthur Mills of the Utah Copper Company, after the Army issued a plea and a warning.

In Honolulu, Lieut. Gen. Doles C. Emmons, Hawaii Military Governor, said Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Green, whose advance planning speeded the island's recovery from tthe Pearl Harbor attack, has been called to Washington, D. C., for a military assignment. He will be succeeded as executive by Col. W. R. C. Morrison of Beverly Hills, Calif

Women war workers increased by 92 per cent in less than a year in the New York metropolitan area, reports Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission. There are now nearly 86,000 women working in 323 leading war plants.

Government subsidies for coal miners, if no other way is open for wage increases, should be granted, John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, said at New York after hard coal operators had rejected a union demand for $2 a day more than the basic $5.08.

Twelve French Sailors, held at Ellis Island since March 10 for deserting ships under Gen. Henri Giraud to join Gen. Charles de Gaulle's forces, have been freed on $500 bail each. Their release was obtained by the Fighting French delegation in New York.

A soldiers' bonus for fighting men to be paid immediately on their return to civilian life has been proposed by Gov. Harry F. Kelly of Michigan at a postwar planning conference of Governors and other Mid-West representatives at Chicago.

Conviction of the Rev. Kurt Emil Bruno Molzahn, Philadelphia clergyman, on charges of violating espionage laws, has been unanimously upheld by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at New York. He is sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.

Fourth term echoes: In Annapolis, the Maryland House of Delegates had before it a resolution, introduced by Delegate Leon A. Rubinstein, urging President Roosevelt to announce his candidacy for re-election. In Sacramento, Calif., the Assembly of California's Legislature refused, 38 to 31, to pass a Republican resolution calling on Congress to legislate a two-term limit for the Presidency.

Americas: Brazilian Troops Await Allied Call

Brazilian troops are preparing to fight overseas, Air Minister Joaquim Pedro Salgado, Jr., said in Rio de Janeiro. It was confirmed by other officials that two Brazilian military missions are in North Africa, accredited to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and to the French leader, Gen. Henri Giraud.

In Montevideo, Uruguay, the Export-Import Control Office announced a plan for more localized rule over all future imports from the United States, as a time-saver and a weapon against importers who have been smuggling American products into Argentina.

Argentine meat prices rose as Buenos Aires displayed lively interest in the proposal by Representative Celler (D) of New York that the United States lower import barriers against fresh Argentine meat

Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, arrived at at Antofagasta in northern Chile to visit nitrate fields before proceeding to Bolivia on his official visit to eight Latin American countries.

Canada: Food Conference Welcomed by Premier

Prime Minister Mackenzie King told the Canadian House of Commons that Canada welcomes the initiative of President Roosevelt in calling a conference for the planning of a long-range food policy.

Total 1942 pay roll in the Ontario pulp and paper industry was in excess of $32,000,000, an increase of 17.1 per cent above that of the preceding years, the Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers Safety Association was informed.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Spoon From Holland On Way to Princess

LONDON, April 2 (CP Cable)—Smuggled from Holland by secret channels, a silver birthday spoon has reached London en route to Ottawa, where it will be presented to Margriet, third daughter of Princess Juliana of the Netherlands. The spoon is the first present from the occupied homeland to the new Princess.

The bowl is made of a Dutch guilder minted in 1941—a post-occupation issue yet stamped with the likeness of Queen Wilhelmina, the grooved stem ends in a leaf ornament topped by a 1941 silver kwartje (equivalent to a 25-cent piece), and also surmounted by the Netherlands crown.

Weather Predictions

Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 7:40 p. m.; ends Sunday at 5:45 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 7:42 p. m.; ends Monday at 5:52 a. m.
Dimout begins Monday at 7:43 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 5:50 a. m.

Red-Point Food Cut by Dealers In Some Cases

Cheese and butter stores in Boston use privilege to slice points as spoilage threat looms.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Exercising their privilege to lower red point values on any foods "in imminent danger of spoilage," a few Greater Boston retailers today posted "bargain" sales.

However, incidents of this kind were somewhat isolated, and, according to the Regional Office of Price Administration, applied in most cases to excess stocks of cheese which had been cut and had not moved readily under point rationing.

In all cases, butchers have the authority to lower point values in order to "stimulate sales legally," and to adjust their purchases to demand. The OPA pointed out that retailers lowering point values must post signs showing the number of points at which they propose to sell items—and why. Also, within 24 hours after beginning such sales, the retailers must report to their local rationing boards.

The OPA is keeping close watch for violations, and said today that "willful violators will find that trifling with the national food supply in wartime will not be treated lightly."

Coupons Hoarded

Meantime, New England housewives have gone in for hoarding. But, it was a hoarding of red coupons in their ration books, rather than a stocking up of foodstuffs. Gone, apparently, are the days when canned goods and meats were purchased in large amounts and piled on shelves or salted down for future use. There was no great rush on butter today, either.

Many a parent rejoiced today that time had been given to aiding little Johnny or Mary with baffling problems in arithmetic. For it has afforded needed practice in apportioning point allotments under the ration system. Others were glad of Junior's help in figuring quotas.

Weekly marketing lists become an ever-increasing problem, with points to be figured closely. And the typical housewife with 48 points to spend this week probably used up eight of them right off the bat on March 29 for a pound of butter, the sale of which had been frozen for a week.

Then, she began to figure. Rather guardedly, she parted with 10 coupons for hamburg. And after that, not knowing exactly what she'd be able to purchase for over this week end, she held off buying any more meats.

That Sunday Dinner

She hoarded her red coupons toward the Sunday dinner, meantime getting along with such unrationed items as eggs, fresh fish, and fruits and vegetables, with spaghetti, macaroni, or rice as meat stretchers. Her cookbook came into greater use. The can opener was given a rest, and she studied the newspaper recipes more diligently.

Today came the opportunity for a momentous choice—whether to use her remaining red "A" coupons for the week-end meat purchases, or to save them until Monday when her red "B" coupons

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Allies Advance in Northern Tunisia; British Lose Some Time But Few Men; Press May Get Into Food Conference

Washington hears cries against omission of writers from Allies' meeting.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—A mounting tide of protest is now visible in the wake of the disclosure in The Christian Science Monitor on March 31 that the Administration was seeking to keep the press and radio from covering the first meeting of all representatives of the United Nations to deal with postwar problems—the food conference which is to convene in the United States April 27.

The distrust and dissatisfaction which such a policy is evoking does not come as a surprise to numerous high Government officials who in the first instance sought to dissuade President Roosevelt from even attempting to throw a cloak of suppression around these nonmilitary deliberations.

Apparently the original intention was that no newspaper or radio correspondents should attend the conference, that the Government's publicity agency, the Office of War Information, should cover the news and distribute it to the papers, that reporters should not be allowed direct access to the delegates and that news accounts should be written only when the Administration wanted them written.

Ordered by White House

This was the substance of the program communicated to American newspaper editors at the direction of Elmer Davis, OWI chief, and Stephen Early, Press Secretary to the President. It is, however, known to be a policy originated by the White House and ordered into operation by the White House.

There is now a fair probability that it will never be carried into effect as originally conceived. Although nothing has yet been said on the record by Mr. Davis or Mr. Early to alter the plan, a considerable watering down of the proposed secrecy is under consideration.

It seems clear that the full implications of the plan had not really been thought through. Certainly it was not talked over with any responsible newspaper or radio executives. It was simply passed on to them without any preliminary discussion and they were told that the Government would do all that was necessary to publicize the conference.

Clapper's Opinion

As Raymond Clapper, a widely read columnist who is never casually critical of the Administration, said yesterday, "This Government is playing with the dangerous idea of carrying the technique of a controlled press far beyond anything we have experienced before in this country."

He pointed out, correctly, that newspapers have been requested not to attempt to send reporters to cover the conference or to try

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Associated Press from United States Navy

Navy Speeds Airmen to Front

United States Navy aircraft carriers are helping to rush fighting planes into the war zones by transporting United States Army planes to points near the front. When near their destination, Army pilots take off from the decks of the carriers.

Nazi Army Shows No Sign Of Knowing It Is Beaten

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In a negative, but unfortunately real sense, the course of war this week constituted a remarkable achievement for the German Army.

It is a beaten army. We know that, and there are reasons for believing that this realization has long since penetrated the thinking of German military leaders in Berlin. But the German Army itself fought this week like an army with no awareness of ultimate defeat.

General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's recovery from the Mareth Line is almost as great a military feat as was the capture of that line itself. The week began in Tunisia with one of the most perfectly executed battles of all time. The best German defensive position in Tunisia was penetrated, encircled, and wiped out. It was a clear victory. Yet it did not bring the full fruits of victory with it, for Marshal Rommel executed as perfect a withdrawal as was Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's attack. And at the week's end Marshal Rommel was dug in again only 20 miles north of Gabes, which was the main base behind his Mareth position.

The German retreat was only about 50 miles. It was orderly and it involved the successful extrication of most of the German units, with equipment, from what might have been a trap. What prisoners were taken were largely Italian.

Strong German Position

The new German position is a strong one. It cannot hold for long because of the pressure from the American flanking force pushing down towards the coastal plain from El Guettar, but it is strong enough for more delay and for the Germans to make their dispositions for the next stage of the battle.

This kind of behavior is only possible on the part of an army which still has reserves of morale and which is still far from realization of ultimate defeat.

German prisoners are reported as being amazed at the quality and quantity of equipment they saw when they were taken behind our lines. That amazement indicates certain shortages in the German war machine.

Meanwhile, the formal announcement from Moscow that the Russian winter offensive has ended points up the fact that Germany sustained a major defeat last winter, but also the fact that on a much larger scale in Russia it achieved a recovery comparable to what Marshal Rommel achieved this week in Tunisia.

While most of last summer's German gains were wiped out, the Russian offensive ends with the old 1941 winter line still largely intact in German hands. And with that

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

Air and artillery power of British in Africa wins full respect of Nazis and Italians.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the British Eighth Army in North Africa

SOMEWHERE ON THE ALLIED FRONT, April 3—It is now apparent that Marshal Erwin Rommel succeeded in saving enough tanks, guns, and transport from his defeat in the gap between Tebaga and the Melab hills southwest of Gabès to permit him to wage at least one more bitter battle in South or Central Tunisia.

In doing so, however, he was forced to give up the chance to make the latest battle a costly one for the Eighth Army.

Despite the fact that Axis positions in the gap between the hills were strong, it is possible to say that British losses were comparatively light in view of their accomplishment in driving the enemy from South Tunisia—particularly from the Mareth Line.

Having just passed through the Arab village of El Hamma and proceeded down the road to Gabès with the main body of the British armored division, I can say that its three-day battle made remarkably little dent in its fighting strength and efficiency.

Its commanders apparently are satisfying their wish to lead the Eighth Army into the final battle in North Tunisia at nearly full fighting strength.

More Targets for Allies

No one here was willing to predict what is likely to be Marshal Rommel's next move. It would be no surprise if he refused to fight anything more than rearguard actions before arriving at Tunis. It is recognized nevertheless that he is falling back into the main area of Axis strength in North Africa.

With the taking of Gabès, the Eighth Army is well launched on the long-awaited drive up the Tunisian coast which will steadily reduce the Axis opportunity to maneuver and will increase the number of targets open to the steadily increasing Allied bomber force.

Although Gabès itself was not as important a port as others farther north, its fall is expected to have a tremendously important result, finally linking the Eighth Army with the Anglo-American forces in Central and Northern Tunisia.

In this latest campaign, as in others conducted by the Eighth Army all the way from Egypt, it is almost impossible to exaggerate the part played by the Transport Service.

Supplies Always at Hand

Passing over hundreds of miles of some of the worst Tunisian country, the Supply Service worked so quickly and efficiently that at no time was any military action held up due to material shortages.

This affords a striking contrast with Axis experience during the past few days. Although only 20

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

British mass for new drive on Rommel—Russian Army nearing gates of Novorossisk.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While the Russians crowded back into the military spotlight with a disclosure that their Caucasus army was virtually at the gates of the Black Sea port of Novorossisk, the British First Army reported further gains in its drive in the Bizerte area of northern Tunisia.

It is not yet clear whether the British attack has gained its full momentum or still is in the preliminary stages. The latter seems more likely.

Elsewhere on the scattered North African front principal military operations apparently are being carried out by Allied airmen, with continuous heavy bombardment of Axis positions and supply columns reported.

The positions of Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps and the various Allied forces which are seeking to head it off appear to be substantially unchanged. So far as is known, the Afrika Korps still is somewhere between Gabès and Sfax, with General Montgomery's pursuers in contact with enemy rearguards.

General Eisenhower returned to Allied headquarters from conferences with General Montgomery and General Alexander and said Allied forces everywhere were "continuing to make satisfactory progress."

The continuing lull in Tunisia undoubtedly is due in large part to the fact that the Allies are regrouping their forces and assembling equipment for new major attacks. This appears to to be especially true in the case of General Montgomery, who may be awaiting the arrival of new supplies from far-off Cairo.

Such a regrouping and assembling may be necessary to assure full ultimate success in an extremely difficult and complicated military undertaking. But it hardly can be denied that for the moment time is more of an ally of the Axis than of the Allies. For Marshal Rommel, too, is regrouping his forces and gathering new equipment. And the longer the Allied attacks are delayed the stronger will he become and the better will be his chances to fight a prolonged delaying action and hold off the attack on the underside of Europe.

To do this, of course, is the Axis' only real objective in Tunisia. Every hour of time it gains is thus a strategic victory.

The presence of Russians on the outskirts of Novorossisk was disclosed by the publication in Moscow of a new official war map. This map also showed that the Red Army was squeezing the Germans back against the Kerch Strait in the Caucasus and that it was within 15 miles of the White Russian frontier northwest of Smolensk. If the Russians can keep up the pressure in the Caucasus, they may compel the Germans to withdraw substantial forces from the Donets Basin.

Meanwhile, the Russians have announced formally the end of their great winter offensive and say the five months campaign cost the Germans 1,193,525 men, including 850,000 killed.

Other late developments include RAF raids on Lorient and St. Nazaire, and the scattering of nearly 20 Japanese warships north of Australia by Allied airmen.

North Africa:

British Advance In North Tunisia

The British First Army of Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson made further progress in Northern Tunisia, inflicting casualties on the enemy, and there was patrol activity all along the front, the

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Boost in War Output Urged By C. I. O. to Speed Victory

Increased production for speedy victory was set as the keynote of this year's convention of the Massachusetts Congress of Industrial Organizations by Joseph A. Salerno, State President, at its opening session at the Hotel Statler in Boston today.

Born in Italy and an emigrant to Boston at the age of 12, Mr. Salerno pleaded the loyalty of the workers of foreign descent, declaring the Americans of Ellis Island made just as good citizens as the Americans of the Mayflower.

After reviewing the contributions of the members of the C. I. O. to the war effort, he smashed at isolationism, denounced any possible compromise with the Nazi and the Fascist, and averred there could be no peace without a total offensive war for victory. "Hitler, Mussolini, and all the other gangsters in control," he added, "must be tried and sent to concentration camps."

C. I. O. leaders are working to reduce absenteeism in industry to its lowest minimum, the Massachusetts C. I. O. president said. He asked for rigid price control, total rationing, and increase in wages to meet the higher cost of living.

Hints Backing of Fourth Term

An enthusiastic supporter of President Roosevelt, Mr. Salerno gave a hint of backing of the President for a fourth term. He declared the C. I. O. stood by the Roosevelt program for peace through collective security, for jobs for all and for social security from the cradle to the grave.

"After victory we must organize a mutual protection society to police the peace and prevent wars," he said. "America, Russia, England and China must be the four major members of this union."

Membership of the C. I. O. in Massachusetts was reported by Mr. Salerno at more than 200,000. He noted that since the 1940 presidential campaign labor had gained great political power. Today the State C. I. O. forces have become

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Oil Company to Turn Over Land To Public for Victory Gardens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3 — More than 3,000,000 square feet of land throughout the country east of the Rocky Mountains will be released to the general public for victory gardens by the Shell Oil Company, Alexander Fraser, President, announced here today. Approximately 12,000 o fthe firm's personnel will join Shell Victory Garden Clubs and participate in the program undertaken as a wartime project, Mr. Fraser said.

All of the company's vacant land suitable for gardening, but is not being employed for some useful purpose, will be offered to local civilian defense organizations for release to the public, the announcement said. The assignment of individual gardening plots, as well as general supervision, will be under the control of local agencies directing victory garden projects in the cities and towns where the properties are situated. The ground being made available is in addition to a large amount of the company's land now being used by Shell personnel for victory gardens.

The Shell Victory Garden Clubs will hold Victory Food Fairs this fall conducted along the lines of old-time county fairs, with prizes and ribbons awarded for the best vegetables in each classification.

The company's announcement said the victory garden program was intended not only to help relieve the food shortage and pressure on transportation facilities, but to provide healthful, useful exercise and recreation to all participants.

Brewers Facing Curtailment Of Beverages Due to War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3 — Beer is next on the list of alcoholic beverages due to be curtailed by the war, for the simple reason that 475 American breweries running full blast are eating up materials vitally needed by the national emergency.

The brewers are using large tonnages of malt, which is required in the vast and expanding manufacture of industrial war alcohol. They are consuming thousands of bushels of corn and other grains which are a necessary part of the country's food supply.

The War Production Board already has ordered a 7 per cent reduction in the use of malt and malt syrup by the large brewers, to conserve malt for the distilling of industrial alcohol. But the brewers are going to have to curtail their brewing more than that, or the war effort will suffer, a survey here shows today.

Resistance Expected

Simultaneously the new uses of starches as binders for explosive powder, of corn syrups in place of sugar for cooking and soft drinks, and of other grains to eke out the food supply has reduced the tonnage of food ingredients with which the brewers make their beer.

The brewing industry, which is still consuming tires, trucks, refrigerator cars, and manpower in its far-flung activities, is expected to resist new restrictions on the ground that it is catering to the national morale. Whether the WPB, the ODT and other agencies concerned take action when it appears necessary will help determine whether the nation wages a "hard" or a "soft" war.

The extending war effort needs industrial alcohol for the manufacture of butyadene (major rubber ingredient), smokeless powder, and medical supplies. It uses other large quantities in chemical warfare equipment and for Lend-Lease requirements. So great is the demand that experiments have been begun, under WPB auspices, to determine whether alcohol can be produced from wood waste—the residue from paper mills.

Brewers in Tight Fix

To meet this major need the entire distilling industry has been converted from the manufacture of hard liquor to the distilling of industrial alcohol. The rub for the brewers now comes in the fact that all distillation of alcohol from grains—a major method and a cheap one—requires the use of malt because malt enzymes are necessary "catalysts" in converting the grain starches into fermentable sugars which in turn are converted into alcohol.

The brewers are in a tight fix because of this. The alcohol manufacturers need malt. The brewers used 71,000,000 bushels of it in 1942, or most of the malt available. To increase its production from barley would require strategic materials, which the WPB would not release. Yet the brewers can lower the malt content of their vats only at the risk of diluting

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Sabotage Attempt Expected Against World Group Resolve

Up and Down Beacon Hill

An attempt to sabotage the resolution on World Federation by amending Senate Bill 423 in a manner to destroy the original intent of the resolve is expected when debate on the subject begins on the floor of the Massachusetts Senate next Wednesday.

Supporters of the resolution, which calls upon the President and the Congress to formulate plans for enforcement of world peace by a federation of nations, implemented by an international police force, are believed to hold a slight but precarious margin in the Senate. Whether this margin can be maintained in the face of what is believed to be a deliberate attempt to "water" the resolve is, judging by informed opinion at the State House, open to question.

The resolution, which was a compromise measure drawn by the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law, was reported out on Tuesday and placed on the calendar for the following day. It was postponed on a motion by Senator Edward M. Rowe (R) of Cambridge. Senator Charles G. Miles (R) of Brockton, who vigorously opposes the idea of World Federation, supported the motion to postpone.

One Dissenting Committeeman

Only dissenting member of the Committee on Constitutional Law was Representative John D. Gilmore (D) of Boston. He comes from the same Boston district as does City Councilor Michael Kinsella, who has advocated complete isolation from Europe and spoke against World Federation at the public hearing early in March in Gardner Auditorium.

Wednesday's debate will be watched with interest by about 200,000 Bay State voters who last November approved a public policy question on the subject of world federation which appeared on the ballot in 42 representative districts. This question went even beyond the provisions of the present resolution in that it urged Presidential and Congressional action "at the earliest posible moment."

Although the vote on public policy questions is not considered mandatory by most legislators, the impressive margin accumulated by proponents—better than three to one—should have, in the opinion of many observers, a definite effect on the position taken by the Senators and Representatives.

Proponents of the resolution indicated today that they will consider any Senator who attempts to defeat the resolve by amending it as having voted against the bill.

How Resolution Reads

The resolution is:

Whereas, No nation can continue to isolate itself in a world in which communications have become so rapid and instruments of destruction have become so deadly, as is demonstrated by our participation in two world wars; and

Whereas, Freedom from wars and aggressions is devoutly desired by the masses of the people of the world; and

Whereas, The nations of the world have failed to achieve durable peace through alliances or balances of power; and

Whereas, There is reasonable ground to believe that a federation of nations may be able to enforce world peace by means of an international police force, in the same manner that towns and cities, states and nations enforce peace within their borders; and

Whereas, Our government can formulate plans for peace under ordered liberty and can discuss its views thereon with other nations, without commitment unless the best interests of our country so require; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President and the Congress of the United States be requested to study and to formulate plans for the enforcement of world peace by a federation of nations, implemented by an international police force; and to this end, to consult with and to exchange views with other nations; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Commonwealth send copies of these resolutions to the President and the Vice-President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of the Senators and Representatives from Massachusetts in the Congress of the United States.

John Bond

Rickenbacker Asks War Aid

Capt. "Eddie" Rickenbacker, who passed through Boston on his way to make a speech for the Red Cross in Manchester, N. H., visited the Boston Information Center upon his return last night and shook hands with the midnight shift on duty, it was disclosed by Army officials in Boston today.

Upon learning of the inability of the Army officials to obtain enough civilians to volunteer for the information center Captain Eddie chided Bostonians for their poor response.

"I have visited the Fiji Islands, Samoa, New Zealand, Australia, the Solomons and Guadalcanal. I've seen those American boys on the last two places covered with muck and mire and blood. What are the people back home doing to protect their homes while the boys are out there protecting our liberty?"

The long arm of coincidence reached out yesterday, it was disclosed, to enable Captain Rickenbacker to thank the woman who gave him the little crucifix that he carries and had with him when forced down in the Pacific.

During Captain Rickenbacker's speech yesterday at Manchester a woman approached the Army public relations officer who accompanied him and asked whether she could meet Captain Rickenbacker when his talk was concluded.

When the meeting was arranged, the woman, Mrs. Mary Mitchell, of Manchester, disclosed to the Captain that she had given him the crucifix as a little girl in the Middle West when she met the Captain during a barnstorming air tour.

Bay State Clings To Air-Commerce Rate-Fixing Right

Massachusetts today claims the right to regulate the rate structure of air commerce as it does in the case of the railroads.

The State Department of Public Utilities has advised Senators and Representatives from Massachusetts in Washington that it is unalterably opposed to a Congressional bill which would bar states from the regulation of passenger and freight rates on air lines operating in the State.

The right to establish rates for passenger and freight air transport, the Public Utilities Commission members declared, was given to the Commission by the last State Legislature. The members added that the National House resolution, calling for amendment of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, would tend to take away that right.

A dozen or more states, it was disclosed, have sent protests against the section of the Federal bill which they maintain would interfere with the right of a state in the rate-making function.

N. E. Oil Savings Large

New Englanders saved 350,000,000 gallons of fuel oil this past winter under the conservation program initiated by the Office of Price Administration, according to an announcement by Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State OPA Administrator, today. Massachusetts consumers contributed 115,000,000 gallons to these savings, Mr. Bresnahan said.

Morning Star—Evening Star

Casual and trig housecoat in linen like washable rayon—red or dusty with white stripes.

Sleek rayon serge two-piece pyjama in navy blue with white organdie gilet.

Housecoat $12.50
Sizes 12-18

Pyjama $29.50
Sizes 12-20

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Netherlands Room in Seamen's Club

By a Staff Photographer

Where Dutch Officers Enjoy Warm Glow of Home Atmosphere

Formally opened today at a tea and reception was this newly decorated room at the Seamen's Club of Boston on Batterymarch Street. Patterned after a room in a typical well-to-do Dutch home, the room was done by Fortiere and Davenport, Boston interior decorators. It contains nothing even reminiscent of the sea, but is full of warm color, comfortable chairs, and the atmosphere of the homeland. Old Delft pieces dot the walls, and in one corner hangs a 125-year-old Friesian clock, known as a stoeltjes clock. Guests of honor today were about 25 officers from Dutch ships now in port. Chief Engineer Berend Telkamp is here shown with Mrs. Jacobus Langendoen of Boston, chairman of the Hub branch of Free Holland on the Seas.

Drift of Labor From Farms Held Checked in Connecticut

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, April 3—The drift of farm labor to industrial plants, which started in Connecticut back in 1940, is now showing indications of being checked. More men are staying in farm jobs now and a few who left for bigger wages at the factory bench are returning to the farm.

This observation came from Paul L. Putnam, Chairman of the Farm Labor Committee of the State War Council and Farm Management Professor at the University of Connecticut. It is one of the hopeful signs in a farm picture that has been anything but bright.

One of the important factors in checking the drain of farm manpower, without doubt, has been the new policy of Selective Service freezing men engaged in full-time production of food, and making it possible for men in industry to secure draft deferment if they return to agricultural occupations. The new policy has been in effect for a long enough period to show results.

Last fall a survey of Connecticut farms indicated that there was a 24 per cent deficit in the number of full-time farm workers needed to operate the State's agricultural plant at normal efficiency. Industry had taken half of these men. The armed forces had taken a fourth of them. The remaining fourth had gone to other occupations. That was, perhaps, the bottom of the slump in the farm labor force. It may have turned upward slightly in the past few months.

Dairy Helpers

The critical shortage in farm labor, on Connecticut farms, continues to be the full-time year-round help needed by the dairy farmer. Relief for a temporary period will come this summer with the employment of high school boys, and the State Department of Education and the Extension Service, jointly in charge of this recruitment program, are calling now for high school and preparatory school boys to take summer jobs on dairy farms. Enrollment has started in some of the city high schools with surprisingly good response.

The boys will be expected to begin work as soon as school is over and stay on the job until it opens in the fall. They may even be recalled from school to help with silo filling when that season arrives in October. Most of them will live in farmers' homes. A few will live in their own homes and walk or ride a bicycle to their jobs. Two thousand boys can be placed in full-time work this summer, on dairy, poultry, fruit and vegetable farms, it is now estimated.

Voting Rights

The Connecticut General Assembly has been searching the archives and inquiring into abstruse questions of the philosophy of democratic government, because of a politician's petition for restoration of his right to vote.

Harry McKenzie of Bethel, once a lieutenant of the late J. Henry Roraback in operation of the Republican State machine, served a term in jail for his part in the "million dollar" Waterbury municipal graft conspiracy. This conviction deprived him of his right to vote. He asks that it be restored, a boon that the General Assembly can grant by a two-thirds vote.

The bill has proved one of the session's most sharply contested issues. It passed the Republican-controlled House of Representatives by a narrow margin, and in a roll call vote. It had been twice defeated before the roll call vote was forced.

Whether Mr. McKenzie's rights are restored or not, the bill has brought into the open a definite difference of opinion on the proper course for the General Assembly on such matters.

On one side are those who claim that every petition for restoration of the voting right, from a person who has served his sentence or paid his fine, should automatically be granted. These hold that the courts are charged with responsibility for the punishment of crime, and the General Assembly should not sit in judgment after the sentence of the court has been carried out.

Their opponents feel that something more than perfunctory scrutiny of such petitions is required. Originally, they point out, a man convicted of a crime that called for loss of his rights as an elector had no opportunity ever to regain his standing. They do not believe the policy of the State Constitution's framers should be so completely reversed now.

Important Dates For Consumers

Red coupons marked A in Ration Book No. 2 are valid this week in buying meats, cheese, butter, margarine, shortening, other fats and oils and canned fish. B coupons will be good next week, C coupons the following week, etc. Validity is on a monthly cumulative basis—that is, A coupons not used this week may be turned in at any later time through April. So may, B, C, and D coupons not required in the weeks they are current.

Tomorrow—Red food ration stamps B, good today and through April 30.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B.

April 25 — Coffee ration stamp No. 26 good for one pound through this date.

April 30—Last day for use of blue food ration stamps marked D, E, F, and of red stamps marked A.

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12 for 5 pounds.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

July 18—No. 5 coupons in Gasoline Ration A books good for 3 gallons each through this date.

Woods Fire Warning Is Issued

Warning that the annual spring fire hazard season is at hand, Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation, yesterday called on all local and state enforcement officers to enforce the law prohibiting the building of fires out-of-doors without a written permit.

The Commissioner pointed out that under the law no permits for open-air fires can be issued during the month of April or May except for use on rainy days.

It is unlawful, he said, to start a fire in the out-of-doors at any time without a permit from the local forest warden.

"The widespread occurence of grass fires during the past week indicates the serious problem which is at hand. The shortage of man power, which has been forecast in fire fighting circles, has already become very evident. It is unusual that the Selectmen should call on the State Guard for assistance in early spring fires as occurred in the town of Freetown on Monday."

Mr. Kenney said that energetic co-operation of every person is needed during the next few weeks to prevent extensive loss and disruption of civilian activities which should be devoted to prosecution of the war.

He pointed out the need for extreme vigilance on the part of every citizen to detect possible acts of sabotage and reminded again that fires burning at night would offset the dimout regulations end seriously endanger coastal shipping.

The Commissioner also urged that motorists and sightseers remain away from the scene of fires to give fire fighters the right of way to handle emergencies.

Red-Point Food Cut by Dealers In Some Cases

Continued from Page 1

would become valid, and she could plan on a good-sized roast of beef, a leg of lamb, or a ham.

Some suburban areas reported meat shortages today, and the OPA took quick steps to relieve such conditions when reported. For the most part, such shortages were brought about by changes in the buying habits of the public.

For the past month, many have been buying meat in downtown Boston. This week, with the advent of meat rationing, they shifted back to their suburban markets, with the result that the latter sold out quickly. This distribution problem is expected to be smoothed out by next week end. And, at that time, also, it is expected that a more nearly true picture of the situation in New England may be obtained.

Big Beef Load Gone And No 'Points' Left

Medford police, perhaps wondering a bit how they were coming out at home this week end under meat rationing, were startled this morning when a truck driver reported that the machine he had parked last night in a Dexter Street garage had disappeared during the night—along with $3,000 worth of beef.

Course Planned To Aid Housekeeper

To help the housekeeper make wise selection and substitution of food with due regard to price and point value, the Massachusetts State Department of Education announces a university extension course, "Choice and Use of Food," to open Monday evening in Harvard Hall, Harvard University.

The instructor of the course is Reena Roberts Hasker, formerly instructor in the food clinic of Johns Hopkins Hospital, and supervisor of household training, City of Baltimore. Her lectures will also include the grading of meats, poultry, and eggs; selection of fresh vegetables and milk; and Office of Price Administration grading for the 1943 crop of canned fruits and vegetables.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Considerably colder; fresh to strong winds, diminishing tonight.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Considerably colder; fresh winds along the coast.

Vermont: Much colder today; **fresh winds.**

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:18 p. m.; height, 10.5 feet.
Sunday, 11:41 a. m.; height, 10.7 feet.
Sunday, 12:05 p. m.; height, 10.7 feet.
Monday, 12:30 a. m.; height, 10.6 feet.

Air Force Training Command Led by Bay State Officer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOLLWOOD FIELD, N. C., April 3—Brig.-Gen. Clinton W. Howard, a native of Campello, a suburb of Brockton, Mass., is Chief of Staff here at Headquarters of the Army Air Forces Technical Training Command, the largest single command in the Air Forces, responsible for training the thousands of technicians needed to service and maintain the combat aircraft of the huge U. S. air armada.

From these Headquarters, located in the former Pine Needles resort hotel, just six miles from Pinehurst N. C., flow the policies and directives which control the activities of the Technical Training Command's network of technical schools. Stretching from coast to coast and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, this system has been termed the world's largest educational institution.

As Chief of Staff, General Howard is the principal adviser and assistant to the Commanding General of the Technical Training Command. Serving as the principal co-ordinating agency for this enterprise which rivals many a business organization from point of personnel employed and administered, dollars invested, equipment operated, and territory covered, General Howard is no desk officer.

To keep his finger on the pulse of this vast system, the General makes frequent inspection trips to the various installations throughout the country. Rated as a command pilot, a command observer, and a technical observer, he usually pilots his own plane.

General Howard came to Knollwood Field as a Colonel July 1, 1942. He was promoted to Brigadier General on Dec. 1. Graduating from the U. S. Military Academy in 1915, General Howard has since punctuated an active Army career with scholastic achievements, completing courses at the Army Engineering School, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Army Industrial College, and Army War College. He holds the degree of Doctor of Aeronautical Engineering from M. I. T., from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Science in 1923.

He has seen foreign service in France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Philippines, the Orient, and Mexico. Following his service with the field artillery in the Mexican campaign against Villa he served successively as commanding officer of Langley Field, Va., Experimental Station, during World War I, Payne Field, West Point, Miss., and Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla. In July, 1920, he was transferred to Pope Field, Camp Bragg, N. C., and in October he entered the Air Service Engineering School, Dayton, Ohio. Leaving Dayton in September, 1921, he continued his studies at M. I. T. until June, 1923.

Immediately after graduation he was made assistant to Chief of Engineering, Air Service, Engineering Department, Washington, D. C., and became Chief Engineer in July, 1924. He left Washington in July, 1925, to assume command of the 4th Composite Group, Camp Nicholas, P. I., where he servd until December, 1927.

Thus, when he was appointed Chief of the Airplane Branch, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, in February, 1928, he brought with him a solid background of engineering education and army experience which led, ultimately, to his appointment as Chief of the Engineering Section at Wright Field, Sept. 1, 1928.

Brig. Gen. Clinton W. Howard

Commanding the A. A. F. Technical Training Command, which has units in every section of the country.

Boost in War Output Urged

Continued from Page 1

the American Labor Party of Massachusetts, he commented.

This convention, the sixth of the State C. I. O., differed from all its predecessors in the absence of members of the United Mine Workers of America, the big union led by John L. Lewis. Besides being the main factor in the formation of the C. I. O., Mr. Lewis and his union had much to do with promoting the C. I. O. in Massachusetts. The first State President here, Michael F. Widman, Jr., is one of Mr. Lewis' devoted lieutenants. Mr. Widman also served as New England Director for the C. I. O.

Since his promotion in 1939 to a national post in Mr. Lewis's organization, Mr. Widman has usually returned to visit the Massachusetts conventions. He came back to Boston yesterday, but this time to confer with Joseph Mayo, Regional Director of District 50 of the Mine Workers. This is the branch of the Lewis union in New England, which comprises mostly public utility companies, paper and pulp plants, and other concerns. Mr. Widman is now stationed at Washington as national director of organization for District 50.

Lewis Loss More Than Made Up

Between 6,000 and 7,000 members were taken out of the C. I. O. in Massachusetts when Mr. Lewis and his union withdrew last year from the C. I. O. However, C. I. O. leaders pointed out today that their gains in membership the past year have far more than made up for this loss.

The unusual victory of the C. I. O. textile workers' union at New Bedford this week alone brought control of twice as many workers as pulled out when District 50 withdrew. The C. I. O.'s defeat of the long established textile unions of the American Federation of Labor in a labor board election at New Bedford covered 15,000 workers. This was the biggest local contest between the two rival textile unions on record in the United States. The loss is one of the sharpest the A. F. of L. has ever had in Massachusetts.

It was paralleled by another big C. I. O. victory over the A. F. of L. early last year, when the boot and shoe workers' union of the C. I. O. defeated the shoe workers' union of the A. F. of L. control of the 23 shoe factories of Haverhill by a vote of 1,952 to 1,619.

A membership gain of 50,000 workers in Massachusetts the past year was claimed today by President Salerno.

The convention concludes tomorrow. Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, speaks at 1 p. m. tomorrow afternoon at the convention and over the radio.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

A recital by Zadel Skolovsky, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

William Zeuch will give a program, "Hour of Organ Music," at the First Church in Boston, Berkeley and Marlborough Streets, at 4:30 p. m. Open to the public.

Two films, "Indian Life Today" and "Navajo Sand Painting," will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

Free Public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Senior High School Auditorium, Orchard Street, near Common Street, Belmont, at 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hingham, in the High School, Sanborn Auditorium, Central Street at 8 p. m.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise will lecture on "The Tragedy of Conflicting Loyalties" at the Ford Hall Forum in John Hancock Hall at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Monday

The regular monthly program of the Boston Ministers' Meeting will be held at Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, at 11 a. m. The speaker will be Dean Earl B. Marlatt of Boston University School of Theology, whose subject will be "Better Lamps-Spiritual Values in Current Poetry."

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church in the Unitarian Parish House, 380 South Street, Roslindale, at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Newspaper Lodge Plans Features For Monday Night

Fourth Estate Lodge, A. F. & A. M. — the Newspaper Lodge — is planning several features for its regular monthly meeting in the Boston Masonic Temple Monday evening.

Rt. Wor. William C. Graf, District Deputy Grand Master for the Boston Third Masonic District, and his suite are to pay a fraternal visit to the Lodge and will be received by William B. Evans, Worshipful Master, following the dinner.

Work of the evening is to be the Third Degree, and all stations are to be filled by employees and former employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society. Six of them are Past Masters.

Wor. James W. Phelps is to act as Master, assisted by: Wor. Joseph Dove, as Senior Warden; Wor. Harry Haime, Junior Warden; Erwin D. Canham, Treasurer; Rt. Wor. Leon V. Stone, Secretary; Henry Edison Williams, Chaplain; Wor. J. Frederick Mann, Marshal; Wor. Guy L. Corliss, Senior Deacon; Irving G. Stanley, Junior Deacon; Louis Hansis, Senior Steward; Clarence Nesbit, Junior Steward; Raymond Pulsifer, Inside Sentinel; Charles H. Atwood, Organist; Alexander Bowman, Soloist; George Pethybridge, Clarence Luther and Herbert F. Bickford, Gate Guardians; Joel Disher, Tyler and George Channing, charge to the candidate.

Durham, N.H., A. R. P. 'Pool' Is Novel Plan

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The CD Reporter

Non-urban areas throughout the nation may pattern their air-raid precautions setups after that now in operation at Durham, N. H. Durham's system, involving a manpower "pool" for replacements of A. R. P. personnel, has been observed and acclaimed by civilian defense officials from Washington and the New England region. The simple but effective plan, evolved by A. C. Hudson, New Hampshire fire co-ordinator and perfected with the help of Frank Lloyd of Concord, a consultant attached to the Regional office, calls for men not otherwise assigned to report to "pool" centers during alerts.

Between the first blue and the red alarm, district wardens notify control center of any absences in the ranks of wardens or other personnel under them. The shortages are then made up from the nearest pool center. As incidents are reported during a raid and additional help is needed, pool centers are again drawn upon. Men necessary for all branches of protection, including forest fire fighting, are thus available.

According to Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, the manpower pool system is basically sound and the answer to the problem created by the decrease in manpower. Some features of it, he believes, are applicable to cities, where shortage of personnel has been experienced during daytime air-raid drills.

So far, Durham is the only locality where the system is operating, but other New Hampshire towns are planning a similar form of organization, and as a result of literature sent by A. C. Hudson to the Memphis Safety Conference, areas in the Midwest have evinced considerable interest.

Helen Keller Appointed

Miss Helen Keller, noted blind scholar and author, has been appointed chairman of the associate committee on the protection of the blind by Connecticut's Governor Baldwin. It was the first appointment made under the new War Council setup, which replaces the State Defense Council.

Martin A. Cattaneo, communications officer of the Connecticut War Council, reports that the State has an emergency short-wage radio system of 213 transmitting units, designed for use in civilian defense work. Fifty-three of them are in Hartford, and are to be used only in civilian defense work when damage to the telephone communications system in any community or between communities interrupts essential traffic.

Development of the hookup has been largely the result of the efforts of amateur radio operators who have drawn on their own initiative and time to build equipment which has been scarce because of Army and Navy priority requirements. At present 360 volunteer operators have been trained by radio amateurs and certified by the Federal Communications Commission to operate the licensed units. An additional 560 persons are now in training for certification.

New Defense Quarters

Mayor Wayne M. Temple of Rutland, Vt., civilian defense director for the city, expects to have a new civilian defense office in operation shortly. The volunteer office will serve as the unit through which the defense council will obtain and refer volunteers to perform wartime civilian tasks, and as the practical instrument for mobilizing civilian effort in support of the war program.

Good Record in Fats

Although Connecticut housewives saved only 45.4 per cent of the State's quota of kitchen fats during the first part of this year, their contribution was proportionately larger than the production of the average state in the nation, which was only 35.9 per cent of quota. Massachusetts led the country for the period, with production running to 47.9 per cent of quota.

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Prices and Your Purse: New Kind of Stamp Saving

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 3

Date:

Red ration stamps, "B" become valid April 4, and are good along with "A" stamps through April 30.

If you've saved up enough "A" stamps to use along with "B" stamps you can soon get a roast or steak.

'Change'

Not only on meat, but on butter, cheese and fats, your grocer will give you one-point red stamps as "change" if you don't come out even.

Remember, the one-point stamps given as change expire at the same time as other stamps bearing the same letter. Storekeepers cannot use 2, 5 or 8 point stamps as change.

1.37 Gallons

Eastern "A" card motorists talk about 1½ gallons of gas per coupon, but actually they still get three per coupon but they must last four months instead of two.

The weekly value figures out exactly at 1.37 gallons.

High-Cost Crop

Reason asparagus is so costly this spring is because so large a portion is going into canning.

The armed forces are taking 2,000,000 cases this year—roughly half the anticipated pack.

Farmers aren't bothering to harvest the rest because even in normal times asparagus is a "high labor cost" crop.

'Black Markets'

The consumer is called by the Department of Agriculture the key person in the government's fight against "black markets."

Ways to help:

Find out from your butcher his maximum price for any cut of pork—and don't pay more. (Later he will also have dollars-and-cents ceilings for beef, lamb, mutton and veal.)

Don't buy meat from pieces that are not stamped to show the slaughterer has a government slaughtering permit.

Looking Ahead

If you are a victory gardener try to buy your coffee and mayonnaise in jars that are suitable for canning use. Special labels give instructions for reuse.

You will have to buy special metal closures. If you don't know where, write to the coffee or mayonnaise firm.

There are no satisfactory air-proof tight closures for regular pickle, mustard and jam jars.

Chop House

Watch for your favorite steak or chop house to change its clientele under meat rationing.

People will no longer go across town if they cannot get large steaks, outsize portions of ham or thick chops. Either these cafes will go out of business or become neighborhood eating houses.

Auto Checkup

Frequent automobile checkups on a periodic rather than mileage basis are advised by OPA now that mileage is curtailed.

It advises:

Battery check at least every two weeks.

Tire check every week.

Close attention to condition of oil which loses libricating qualities more rapidly than under normal driving conditions.

Sweet Butter

Sweet butter may become a war casualty because it is highly perishable, and is harder to make. Besides present OPA rules butter makers cannot charge more for sweet than salted butter.

Sweet butter is consumed in large quantities in New York by certain racial groups.

Extra Sugar

If housewives get extra sugar rations for canning they may have to sacrifice bananas.

OPA is trying to get 16 banana boats shifted to the Cuba-Florida sugar run. Decision is due next week.

Meanwhile, extra sugar has been granted temporarily in Tennessee and Arkansas to put up the strawberry crop.

Dime Cosmetics

Ten-cent-store cosmetics will remain 10 cents in price despite quantity reductions—by permission of OPA.

Scoops

Talk about dovetailing. Because packaging is short, the corner grocer gets more things in bulk. Then he ran out of scoops. So WPB this week provided metal for more scoops—as well as for more civilian can openers and coat hangers. Nutmeg graters are now completely banned from production.

Marble Bust of Garner For Niche in Senate

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—A marble bust of John Nance Garner of Uvalde, Texas, Vice-President of the United States from March, 1933, to January, 1941, soon is to be placed in a niche in the Senate Reception Room. Col. Edwin C. Halsey, Secretary of the Senate, announced the bust would be "officially received" by the Senate within a few days.

A Cartoon in the News

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

A Platform Is No Good Without Steps

U. S. Shipping Waste Alleged By C.I.O. Head

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Demanding an immediate investigation by Congress, Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, charged that "waste, confusion and lack of planning" in the use of shipping resources is delaying overseas delivery of arms and costing lives of American and Allied fighting men.

In a lengthy letter to Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California, Mr. Murray said that the C. I. O. and its four maritime union affiliates were prepared to substantiate their charges if a Congressional committee would hear them.

Senator Downey said he presumed the letter was sent to him because he represents a large maritime state. He read it to the Senate and suggested that the Commerce Committee or the special war investigating committee, headed by Senator Harry Truman (D) of Missouri consider it.

An investigation into activities of the War Shipping Administration already is being made by the House Merchant Marine Committee.

Mr. Murray's letter cited numerous examples of alleged "waste and mismanagement of shipping space" and complained of lack of planning in ship repairs, waste in training manpower, and long delays and bad treatment in repatriation of torpedoed seamen.

It also said some United States ships did not maintain a 24-hour radio watch, and as a result failed to hear submarine warnings.

Mr. Murray said repeated efforts of the maritime unions to correct what he called this "critical situation" had been met with "whitewash" investigations by the war agencies concerned.

U. S. Business Mistakenly Looks to Mexico for Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—U. S. business and industry, scouring around desperately for supplies to stem growing shortages in civilian goods, has looked to Mexico as a possible land of plenty, close at hand and mistakenly believed to be prepared to ship at a moment's notice many kinds of raw and finished products.

Mexico is being asked for products which it has never exported and even for some it has customarily imported.

From sources who work in international commerce between the two countries, it is known that inquiries from U. S. firms, by letter or through hopeful scouts, have requested everything from birdseed to bobbie pins; from spices, trunks, honey, coat-hangers and woolen blankets to frozen shrimp and oysters.

Lack of Information

Exactly what U. S. private industry can hope to buy from Mexico is a question interesting not only to those north of the Rio Grande, but of importance to the Mexicans themselves. In many cases, impossible requests reflect vain hopes and lack of information on Mexico's export possibilities.

One firm has written for 500,000 bankers pins (straight pins) to be shipped immediately (Mexico is low on pins too, however, for the same reasons as the U. S.). A theater chain wants candy bars in unlimited quantities. A milk-products manufacturer in Chicago wants 250,000 heads of cheese from Chiapas State, now. One business man thinks he can get 200,000 tons of sugar per month (Mexico's total crop in 1942 was only about 460,000 tons). He also wants two carloads of honey and two of vegetable oil, every two weeks. A request for many pounds of cactus needles (for record-playing to replace steel needles) will be difficult to fill because no one in Mexico is prepared to take such an order.

Minerals and Metals

In strategic raw materials Mexico has been able to respond to the wartime demands with its wealth of natural resources, exploitation of which is being stimulated by U. S. Government purchases, often on special terms. The Board of Economic Warfare is buying vast quantities of minerals and metals—1,200,000 tons are expected to be moved out during this year—the total hemp production, all guayule surpluses, hardwoods, petroleum, certain crude drugs and other materials listed as "strategic." In the supplying of these vital materials Mexico has been an invaluable source of aid.

Aside from the strategic materials, however, Mexico does not offer great immediate possibilities to U. S. businessmen as a source of supply. Its minerals, metals and petroleum have always been its chief exports.

In foodstuffs, production will undoubtedly be expanded so that exportable surpluses will be larger this year than last. The Government is encouraging agriculture through the opening of new lands by irrigation, through agricultural credit, and other devices. Nevertheless, the quantities for export, based on last year's export figures, will not be staggering. Mexico has managed to be self-sustaining, but not a great food exporter.

During 1942, 500,000 head of cattle, 15,000 tons of fish, 35,000 tons of rice, 25,000 tons of coffee, 60,000 tons of bananas, 10,000 tons of pineapple, 100 tons of shark liver, 100,000 tons of tomatoes were shipped to the United States.

According to General Abelardo Rodruguez, Co-ordinator of Production, 20 per cent more coffee will be exported this year and quantities of peas. Dehydrating plants for tomatoes, peas, bananas, oranges and other tropical fruits are projected to increase exports of foods. Sugar surpluses are expected to permit export of limited quantities.

Exports

Industrially Mexico is so young that its greatest immediate hope is to develop its productive powers to the point of satisfying its own internal needs in finished goods. In machinery and machine tools this point is far distant. In a few instances only has it expanded to the point of exports.

In 1941 its exports of finished goods were essential oils, cotton textiles, pape and its derivatives, shoes, various vegetable fibers, clay articles, furniture and chemical and pharmaceutical products.

Assuming it to be economically sound for Mexico to become thoroughly industrialized, the present seems opportune for industrial expansion. Shortages of certain finished goods from loss of U. S. sources of supply should spur home industry by opening home markets. In addition, foreign markets are open to it which were not available before. The insatiable demands of the United States at present give an immediate outlet for almost any kind of goods. Also it has at its door the Central American countries, even less industrialized than itself and likewise suffering from shortages.

Jefferson Proved a Man of Many Parts

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—Thomas Jefferson, whose bicentennial anniversary will be celebrated April 13, strode the world of Colonial America like a colossus.

The largest and most comprehensive exhibition of Jeffersonia ever assembled, opening at the Library of Congress April 12, will reveal that besides being President of the United States, author of the Louisiana Purchase, co-author of the Declaration of Independence, Minister to France, and founder of the Democratic Party, Jefferson was also a natural scientist and inventor, a book-collector, a cartographer, a legal philosopher and a music-lover.

Did Jefferson not lay the foundations for the Bureau of Standards, institute the Coast and Geodetic Survey, collect fossils and correspond with the leading scientific scholars of his time? Did he not draw up a master-plan for the City of Washington and map out Charlottesville, Va., and the University of Virginia? Did not Congress acquire his personal library of 6,000 volumes which became the nucleus of the Library of Congress' present collection?

Only Franklin His Peer

No man save Benjamin Franklin had such a breadth of interests in the young American nation, according to the Library of Congress exhibition.

The role of Jefferson in drafting the Declaration of Independence will provide the theme for the central library exhibit. On view will be the original drafts which preceded the final form, the first by John Adams and the second in Jefferson's handwriting with interpolations and revisions by Adams and Franklin. Shown also will be copies of the Declaration made by Jefferson for his friends, including James Madison's copy; the first printed issue of the Declaration, and John Adams' and Jefferson's own accounts of the drafting.

Another main exhibit will deal with "Jefferson's science and inventions," revealing that as a government official he laid the foundations for several of the Federal natural scientific bureaus of today, including the Naval Observatory and Hydrographic Office and the patent system.

Drawings of the domestic labor-saving devices thought up by the "Sage of Monticello" and his original papers on paleontology delivered when President of the American Philosophical Society, as well as his correspondence with Benjamin Banneker, Negro mathematician and astronomer of the eighteenth century, will be on view. Jefferson complimented Banneker for his talent and expressed the hope that the social position of the Negro would be improved.

Bought a Harpsichord

"Jefferson the music lover" will include exchanges of letters between Jefferson and various musicians, including Charles Burney, English musical historian who undertook to select a harpsichord for Jefferson while he was diplomatic representative at Paris.

The bicentennial celebration has particular significance to the Library of Congress because in 1815 Congress voted, 81 to 71, to purchase Jefferson's personal library of 6,000 volumes to replace the original library destroyed the previous year in the burning of the Capitol. Another fire in 1851 destroyed a large part of the Jefferson collection, but a residue of 2,000 books remained which became the foundation of the present library.

Jefferson drew up a plan for the City of Washington which differed radically from that of L'Enfant which was finally adopted. Jefferson though in 1791 that the ideal site for the Capitol was a tract near the present White House, while he would have put the President's mansion on the hills north of the Lincoln Memorial. But it may have been his acquaintance with maps that whetted his interest in the Louisiana Territory and led him to seek its acquisition.

"Jefferson and the Americas" will contain letters advocating the essential unity of all the American Republics, while "Jefferson and the law" traces his legal career from student days through practice at the bar to the time when he was a distinguished theorist and philosopher of law.

That Thomas Jefferson was a man of unlimited interests and a ceaselessly speculative mentality will appear in all the Library of Congress exhibit shown in connection with the 200th anniversary of his birth. It will make clear his incalculable importance as a patron of the arts, a practitioner of music and a man of genuinely wide culture in the young American nation.

Independence Hall A Federal Landmark

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, April 3

Independence Hall, long the accepted symbol of American independence, today officially became a "National Shrine," 167 years after the historic little building sheltered the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Heretofore, the Hall and its cracked Liberty Bell, a mecca for sightseers, had been the exclusive responsiblity of the City of Philadelphia.

Two adjoining buildings—Congress Hall, where George Washington delivered his farewell address in 1796, and old City Hall, home of the Supreme Court when Philadelphia was the seat of the Federal Government, also pass into Federal custody.

Four Motor Torpedo Boat Heroes Return From Sinking 8 Warships

SAN FRANCISCO, Apriel 3 (AP)—Four daring young men who fought running duels with Japanese warships in fragile plywood motor torpedo boats for four months in the Guadalcanal area—and helped sink eight enemy vessels—returned to the United States today for their first liberty in over a year.

They are Lieuts. Henry S. Taylor, New York City; Robert L. Searles, Leonia, N. J.; Leonard A. Nikoloric, Englewood, N. J., and Thomas E. Kendall, Minneapolis, Minn.

Lieutenants Taylor, Searles, and Nikoloric were awarded Silver Stars on March 8 by Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., personally for their "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action against the enemy in the Solomon Islands."

The four were members of the first torpedo boat squadron to be based in the Solomons. This squadron alone sank six Japanese destroyers, one cruiser and one submarine between Oct. 12 and Feb. 18.

Lieutenant Taylor, who was graduated from Yale University in 1940, was credited with hitting an enemy battleship on the night of Nov. 13-14. Lieutenant Nikoloric commanded a boat which sank a destroyer on the night of Nov. 10. He also scored a hit on a Japanese destroyer on another night. Lieutenant Searles put torpedoes into a cruiser while under heavy enemy fire and searchlight illumination on the night of Oct. 13.

The four officers were under enemy fire many times. Their crews often strafed the bridges of Japanese warships and put out enemy searchlights.

All officers modestly gave major credit for their successes in the South Pacific and the fact "we're still alive" to enlisted men of their squadron who rode and repaired the boats. The remainder of the squadron is still in the South Pacific.

Puerto Rican Aid Backed in Senate

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—The Chavez Committee decided April 1 to recommend that some form of the Work Projects Administration be continued in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

"We approved the general principle of continuing a public works program to combat the desperate unemployment in the islands," said Senator Dennis Chavez (D) of New Mexico.

"We now are working on a bill that would accomplish this, and we expect to report our recommendation to the full Territories Committee about Wednesday of next week."

The Chavez group, investigating Puerto Rican economic and social conditions, is a subcommittee of the Senate Territories Committee headed by Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland.

Though details of the bill have not been worked out, the tentative plan of the committee is to suggest a $33,000,000 one-year program, Senator Chavez disclosed. This would finance enough projects to employ 50,000 persons at an average wage of 22 cents an hour for 40-hour weeks.

Of the $33,000,000, about $25,000,000 would be Federal money and $8,000,000 would be provided by insular agencies.

In case 30,000 persons were employed instead of 50,000, the Federal contribution would be $15,000,000, Senator Chavez said.

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Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Dancing in the Streets," by Vinton Freedley, with book by John Cecil Holm and Matt Taylor. Music by Vernon Duke, and lyrics by Howard Dietz. Featuring Mary Martin, Dudley Digges, Jack Smart and Ernest Cossart. 8:30 Matinee Saturday at 2:30

Wilbur—"Tomorrow the World," by James Gow and Arnaud d'Usseau. Presented by Theron Bamberger. Featuring Ralph Bellamy and Shirley Booth. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Copley—"Yes, My Darling Daughter," by Mark Reed. Starring Luella Gear and Violet Heming. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts, Tapestry Gallery—Fifteenth Victory Concert for members of the armed forces and their guests. 4.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Zadel Skolovsky, pianist. 2.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland, George Murphy. 1:20, 5:30, 9:30. "Algiers," Charles Boyer. 3:40, 7:45.

Exeter—"The Great Impersonation," Ralph Bellamy. 2:10, 5:10, 8:05. "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. 3:30, 6:30, 9:25.

Fenway—"Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith, John Litel and Diana Lynn. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:20.

Kenmore—"You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Gentlemen After Dark," Brian Donlevy, Miriam Hopkins. 2:25, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"How's About It?" Andrew Sisters. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50. "The Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:10, 10.

Metropolitan—"Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Ann Shirley, Raymond Walburn. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8. "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan, Joan Leslie. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20.

Modern—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:55, 9:30. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 4:20, 7:50.

Normandie—"Queen of Broadway," Rochelle Hudson, Buster Crabbe. 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50. "Beast of Berlin." 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10.

Old South Newsreel—"One Day in Moscow," "Picturesque Massachusetts," "First Aid," "Wacky Wabbit," "In the Circus," "Kaltenborn and the latest news." Continuous, 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:10, 10:10. "Fall In," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 9:30 a. m., 12:12, 3:20, 6:05, 9.

Paramount—"Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith, John Litel, Diana Lynn. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:05.

RKO-Boston—"Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller, Francis Gifford. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:20. State Show: 11:05 a. m., 1:35, 4:10, 6:45, 9:20.

Scollay—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. "Silver Skates," Patricia Morison, Kenny Baker. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

South Station Theater—"Boomtown, D. C.," "Brief Interval," "Horses, Horses, Horses," "Popular Science No. 2," "Land of Orizaba," "Double Up," "T Bone for Two," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:55. "Fall In," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:50.

Telepix—"Battle of Stalingrad," "Popular Science Review," "U. S. Navy Band," "Bedlam in Washington," "Animals and their Offspring," "Our Fighting Freighters."

Trans-Lux—"Underground," Jeffrey Lynn, Philip Dorn. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "One Dangerous Night," Warren Williams. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Tremont—"Life with Caroline," 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 5:04, 8:20. "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:35, 9:35.

Uptown—"At the Front in North Africa." 1, 3:35, 6, 8:20. "Arabian Nights," Sabu, Jon Hall. 1:40, 4:20, 6:45, 9:15.

Washington Street Olympia—"Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:25, 9:35. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Squadron Leader X," Eric Portman. Continuous 1:45-11.
Allston: "Hidden Hand," C. Stevens, E. Fraser. "Idaho," Roy Rogers. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "The Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown. "In the Rear of the Enemy."

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt.
Coolidge Corner: "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. "At the Front."

Cleveland Circle: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, H. Walker. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, Jane Wyatt. Continuous 1:45-11.

CAMBRIDGE — Central: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 2, 8.
University: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni. 2, 6:10, 9:15. "Strictly in the Groove," Ozzie Nelson. 1:45, 4:55 8:05.

DEDHAM—Community Theater: "Junior Army," Freddie Bartholomew. 1:45, 6:30, 9:30. "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford. 3, 7:55.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Man's World," M. Chapman, W. Wright. "Scattergood Survives a Murder." Guy Kibbee.
Codman Square: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. Continuous from 1:45.
Franklin: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 1:45, 8.
Upham's Corner: "Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert. 10:35 a. m., 1:55, 5:15, 8:25. "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 11:55 a. m., 3:15, 6:30, 9:40.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. 2:10, 5:35, 9:10. "Kid Dynamite," East Side Kids. 4:25, 9:40.

Park: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "The Voice of Terror."

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Seven Miles from Alcatraz," James Craig, Bonita Granville. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary, Freddy Mercer. Continuous from 1:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 2:15, 6:05, 8:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Strictly in the Groove" Leon Errol, Mary Healy. 1:54, 5:04, 8:14. "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. 3:04, 6:14, 9:24.
Mystic: "Johnny Doughboy," Jane Withers, Patrick Brooks. 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. "Underground Agent," Bruce Bennett, Leslie Brooks. 3:48, 6:50, 9:55.
Orpheum: "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders, Jane Randolph. 2:20, 5:25, 8:30. "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.
Strand: "Life Begins at Eight-Thirty," Monty Woolly. 3:20, 6:30, 9:30. "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix, Lon Chaney. 2:15, 5:25, 8:35.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Arabian Nights," Sabu, Jon Hall, Maria Montez. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. Continuous from 12:30.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. "Halfway to Shanghai," Irene Hervey, Kent Taylor.
Fellsway: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy, Charles Laughton. "Smith of Minnesota," Bruce Smith.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold.

NATICK—Colonial: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Great Impersonation," Ralph Bellamy, E. Ankers. "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens. 2, 8.
Strand: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Anna Lee. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE — Rialto: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan.
Strand: "Tish," Marjorie Main, Lee Bowman. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver.
Capitol: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 2:08, 7:33. "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. 3:30, 9:15.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Arabian Nights," Sabu, Maria Montez. "Journey for Margaret," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. Continuous 1:30.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature. "Secrets of the Underground," John Hubbard, Virginia Grey.
Coolidge: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "That Other Woman," James Ellison.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford.

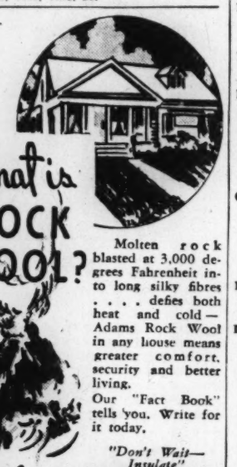
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour, Bob Hope.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne, Randolph Scott. "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenburg.

WINTHROP—State: "At the Front in North Africa." 2:30, 7:15. "We Are the Marines." 3:10, 8:30. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol, Mary Healy. 4:30, 9:30.
Winthrop: "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol, Mary Healy. 2:30, 7:50. "At the Front in North Africa." 3:30, 8:50. "We Are the Marines." 4:15, 9:30.

WOLLASTON—Wollaston: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. "Seven Sweethearts," Kathryn Grayson. 1:45, 6:30, 7:45.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Beveridge Webster in Piano Recital

In view of what Beveridge Webster, the pianist, had to do at his recital in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon to put through a piece of music so elaborate as Ravel's "Scarbo," it seemed hardly possible that a mere American composer, like Quincy Porter, could provide anything for the occasion that would mean real business. But Mr. Webster, with all his surpassing technical mastery, had quite a handful just the same when, after some minutes of intermission, he took hold of a sonata by Porter to perform it. The sonata, dedicated to Mr. Webster, stands in three movements; or, according to the impression it gives, two exciting movements separated by an unassertive, somewhat rambling, interlude.

Piano sonatas are an off-the-line product of the American workshop; quartets and symphonies stand more commonly in the window. Here, however, we have a good one. All we need for it is an executant of high skill and an audience that does not set itself too firmly against things modern. Listeners who associate the sonata form with classic rule and who would like to see another MacDowell come on the American scene might not care particularly for the Porter work, though in its boisterous way it pays out quite an abundance of melody and song. The place where it misses and where it comes short of filling its commission as a sonata is in the interlude designated Adagio.

But sentiment is a thing the moderns quite regularly leave out of account. That belongs to the Beethoven Age (Sonata in F minor, op. 57) and to the Chopin Period (Barcarolle, op. 60, and Four Etudes, op. 25, Nos. 6, 2, 1, 12). As for Mr. Webster himself, he shows some coolness, perhaps, toward the romantic; but he is an authority in old-school music (Scarlatti, Four Sonatas, A major, E minor, G major, and E major). Here he earns first honors for the merit, none too common these days, of style. W. P. T.

Maine Ready for Big Alewives Catch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Maine—"If the alewives knew what we're planning for 'em, they wouldn't come in this year." This observation, made by a Maine fish canner, indicates the activity planned for next month, and is also a promise of increased food supplies for home-front consumption.

Alewives by the tens of thousands will be packed when they appear early in May for their annual spawning runs into fresh water along the coast of Maine.

An experimental pack of 50,000 cases last year proved this hitherto unused fish has a bright future. This year canners will be ready to pack many times 50,000 cases, doing a job that will create interest among west coast salmon packers.

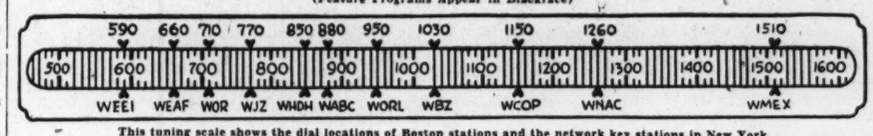
Some years ago a government biologist who had been "counting in" salmon on western rivers came up to Maine to count in alewives. Anyone who has seen the teeming masses of alewives crowding up from the sea knows that counting them is impossible. Instead, they are estimated by the thousands of barrels.

Lend-Lease purchases of alewives will not be heavy. The bulk of the pack will go to civilians. Last year's pack sold quickly, and repeat orders could not be filled because the season lasts only a few weeks. The quality of the product suggested to dealers that east-coast packers had at last found a competitor for Pacific salmon. Reacting quickly, packers leased fishing rights, enlarged their production lines, and cleared the way for a huge 1943 pack.

Radio Timetable

The Christian Science Monitor Presents
Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC 8:15 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00 Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15 Paul Lukas	Band Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour; talk; music	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 Country Journal	Air Express Music	"Plot for Victory"; talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 Country Journal	Studio String Concert	Melodies for Strings	Braves Spring Practice	Italian Melodies
1:30 News Service	Studio String Concert	All Out for Victory	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Parade of Bands
1:45 Red Cross Program	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
2:00 News; Serenade	"Fantasy in Melody"	Roy Shield and Company	Spelling Bee From Fan-	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 from Buffalo	"Fantasy in Melody"	Roy Shield and Company	euil Hall; City of Bos-	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 Spirit of '43	Metropolitan Opera:	Roy Shield and Company	ton Finals	Leatherneck Parade
2:45 Spirit of '43	Mozart's "Don Giovan-	The Family at War"; dr.	Spelling Bee From Fan-	News Service
3:00 'Of Men and Books';	ni"; Ezio Pinza; Zinka	Air Force Military Band	euil Hall; City of Bos-	Hawaiian Music
3:15 Prof. J. Frederick	Milanov; Norman Cor-	Air Force Military Band	ton Finals	Popular songs
3:30 F. O. B. Detroit	don; James Melton;	News; Millbury Salute	Spelling Bee From Fan-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 F. O. B. Detroit	Jarmila Novotna; Bidu	Saturday Serenade	euil Hall; City of Bos-	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 Washington Report.	Sayao; Bruno Walter,	Matinee in Rhythm	ton Finals	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
4:15 Report from London	conductor	Matinee in Rhythm	Spelling Bee	Civilian in Air Corps.
4:30 United We Stand.	Metropolitan Opera:	Minstrel Melodies	Sports Matinee	Sammy Kaye's Orch.
4:45 We Stand; Music.	Mozart's "Don Giovan-	Minstrel Melodies	Sports Matinee	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
5:00 Cleveland Orchestra,	ni"; E. Pinza; Z. Mila-	Dramatic sketch	Navy Bulletin Board:	Mitchell Ayres' Orchestra
5:15 Artur Rodzinski,	nov; N. Cordon; J.	Dramatic sketch	with Glen Gray's Or-	Frankie Masters' Orch.
5:30 conductor	Melton; J. Novotna; B.	Three Suns Trio	chestra; songs	Al Donahue's Orchestra.
5:45 Cleveland Orchestra	Sayao; B. Walter, cond.	Adventures in Research	Navy Bulletin Board	News reports
6:00 News comments	Concert Strings	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics; music
6:15 Drama; Song Shop.	Newscast	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Stories
6:30 Frazier Hunt;	A Templeton: "Home	Garden Gossip	Elmer Feldkamp, talk	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
6:45 Bobby Tucker, songs	Worth Fighting For"	"The Voice of Alaska"	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 Report to Nation	Pete Herman's Orchestra	'The Day of Reckoning':	American Eagle Club in	"March to Victory"
7:15 Report to Nation	Message of Israel	drama: Quisling Trial	London; variety show	News Service
7:30 Bob Hawk: "Thanks	Message of Israel	Ellery Queen: detective	Concert Album	Cong. James M. Curley
7:45 to the Yanks"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	dramatization; guests	Fred Lang, news	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose";	Treasury Star Parade	Ann Nizro, pianist
8:15 Crumit quiz	Gilbert and Sullivan:	comedy serial	Volney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 Hobby Lobby	"Pirates of Penzance";	"Truth or Consequences";	Victory Close, comments	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45 Hobby Lobby; News	Wilbur Evans; Fred	Ralph Edwards, cond.	Edith Lorand's Orchestra	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Hufsmith; Celia Branz	National Barn Dance;	"Springtime Frolic" with	Classical Album; Rim-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Edward Tomlinson, news	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	Virginia Haskins, so-	sky-Korsakov: "Le Coq
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"Can You Top This?";	prano; Wayne Van	D'Or"
9:45 "Saturday Night	Orch.; "Hear, America"	comedy quiz	Dyne, tenor; orchestra	Classical Album
10:00 Serenade"; music	John Gunther, news	Sports; C'nst'nce Bennett	John B. Hughes, news	News Service
10:15 Groucho Marx; Vir.	Harry Greene's Orch.	Dick Powell, songs	"Saturday Night Bond	Todd Grant, news
10:30 O'Brien; D. Dickson	Waltz Time	MacFarland Twins' Or.	Wagon"; dr.; orch.; tlks	Victory Night Watch
10:45 News; World War II	Treasury Star Parade	MacFarland Twins' Or.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:00 News; Major Eliot	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
11:15 Rideout; Jack Ed-	Newscast	What Can I Do?; drama	Ted Flo Rito's Orchestra	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:30 ward's Or.; Master	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 Works of Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	Ray Morton's Orchestra	Music; News

Sunday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00 News; Coll. Driggs;	Morning Musicale	Invitation to the Waltz	Radio Carollers	
8:15 Organ Fantasies	Religious program	News Service	Radio Carollers	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Boone County Neighbors;	Petite Musicale	
8:45 Circle	Music for Sunday	songs; music; talks	News Service	
9:00 News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15 E. Power Biggs:	Variety Music; Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious service
9:30 organ recital	Fisher, conductor	'The Melody's the Thing'	Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:45 Religious program	Variety Music	'The Melody's the Thing'	nade	Freedom on the Land
10:00 Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15 Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	Park Street Church	Words and Music	'Southland Echoes': choir	Manner"
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	Services: speaker	Words and Music	Walter Compton, news	Service of The Mother
11:00 News; Everybody's	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Temple	Church, The First
11:15 Church; speaker	Services: speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Israel: speaker	Church of Christ, Sci-
11:30 Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	Service From Temple	entist, in Boston,
11:45 ing: guest speakers	Services: speaker	Olivio Santora, songs	Israel: speaker	Massachusetts
12:00 News Service	Weekly War Journal	News; "Music at Noon";	Reviewing Stand:: 'Mi-	News report
12:15 Elmer Davis, OWI	Weekly War Journal	'Three Quarter Time'; or.	nority Party in Wartime'	Phil Saltman's Showcase
12:30 People's Choral	"Stars From the Blue";	News Service	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
12:45 Un.; Soloists; Choir	soloists; orchestra	Eye Witness News: dr.	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
1:00 Beacon St. Window	Miriam Burroughs, vio-	'That They Might Live';	News Service	"Balbo"; drama
1:15 B. Saltman, pianist	lin; Leo Litwin, pianist	Red Cross dramatization	Irving Cesar, songs	Concert Melodies
1:30 News Report	Cavalcade of Song	"We Believe"; speakers	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45 Col. Stoopnagle; quiz	Cavalcade of Song	"We Believe"; speakers	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00 "Those We Love";	Cavalcade of Song	Univ. of Chicago Round-	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest"
2:15 dramatic sketch	Cavalcade of Song	table: "Foreign Policy"	Religious program	Prof'sional Women's Club
2:30 World News	Religious program	John Charles Thomas:	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45 World News; Music	'Here Is Tomorrow'; dr.	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	gram: talk; music
3:00 N. Y. Philharmonic:	Moylan Sisters, songs	Wm. L. Batt: Rationing	"This Is Fort Dix"; Tom	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15 Fritz Reiner, con-	"You and the War";	World News Parade	Slater, M. C.; recorded	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30 ductor	Boston University Ves-	'The Army Hour'; choir;	Quiz of Two Cities	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45 N. Y. Philharmonic:	pers: speakers; chorus	speakers; band; drama	Quiz of Two Cities	Irish Music
4:00 Fritz Reiner, con-	Terry O'Toole, songs	Pickups from training	Religous program	Religious program
4:15 ductor	Terry O'Toole, songs	centers through't world	Religous program	Religious program
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz;	Matinee of Yesterday	"Fireside Melodies"; Ra-	Young People's Church	Gilbert and Sullivan:
4:45 Gregor Piatigorsky	Matinee of Yesterday	leo's Orchestra; songs	of the Air: speakers	"Yeomen of the Guard"
5:00 Family Hour: Gladys	John Gunther, John Van-	NBC Symphony Orches-	'Answering You': British	Religious program
5:15 Swarthout; Deems	dercook, news analysis.	tra: Arturo Toscanini,	American two-way talks	Religious program
5:30 Taylor; chorus; or.	Musical Steelmakers	conductor	Mystery drama series	Religious program
5:45 Wm. Shirer, news	Musical Steelmakers	NBC Symphony Orch.	Mystery drama series	Religious program
6:00 Edward R. Murrow	Tremont Temple Twi-	Religious program	"First Nighter"; drama	News Service
6:15 "Dear John"; sk.	light Services	Religious program	"First Nighter"; drama	Moment Musicale
6:30 Sertg. Gene Autry:	"Encore Please"; Josef	'The Great Gildersleeve';	Upton Close, comments	Religious program
6:45 drama; music	Stopak's Orchestra	comedy drama	"63 Baseball News"	Religious program
7:00 People's Platform	News commentator	Orson Welles, substitut-	Religious program	They, Too, Liked Music
7:15 People's Platform	Sportscast	ing for Jack Benny	Religious program	They, Too, Liked Music
7:30 "We, the People":	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kel-	Bandwagon: Carmen	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45 interviews; orch.	ley, m. c.	Cavallero's Orchestra	Concert Album	Services
8:00 Trans-Atlantic Call:	Roy Porter, news	Edgar Bergen; Charlie	American Forum of Air:	Central Baptist Church
8:15 "People to People"	Treasury Star Parade	McCarthy; D. Ameche	"Unions' Wartime Re-	Services
8:30 "Crime Doctor":	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family"	sponsibility"	Classical Album
8:45 drama; News	dramatic sketch	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:00 Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:15 gest; drama; music	Chamber Music Society	Round"; musicale	Hour: speaker	Hour
9:30 Fred Allen and Co.:	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Fa-	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:45 orchestra; guest	Dorothy Thompson	miliar Music	Hour: speaker	Hour
10:00 "Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments.	News Service
10:15 It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; songs	Song Spinners; quartet.	Music of the Nineties
10:30 "The Man Behind	"Good Will Hour"; John	"What's My Name"; quiz	John Stanley, comments	Victory Night Watch
10:45 the Gun"; drama	J. Anthony, director	show with A. Francis	Across the Footlights	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
11:00 News; Larry Leseur	News; Sports	News Service	News Service	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:15 "Lest We Forget"	"Star Spangled Dramas"	Cesar Searchinger: news	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Shep Field's Orchestra
11:30 B. Goodman's Orch.	"Star Spangled Dramas"	Unlimited Horizons: dr.	Madame Chiang Kai-	Day's End; music
11:45 B. Goodman's Orch.	Newscast	Unlimited Horizons: dr.	shek: Recording	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00 Musical program	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	Headlines of Tomorrow	Kick-Conga
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Words and Music
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	"Poll of Hits"	"Snow Village"; sketch	Yankee House Party	Neighborhood Call
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ Recital	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Hour	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Aunt Jenny; sketch	Baron Elliott's Orchestra	Italian Melodies
1:30 "Vic and Sade"; sk.	Leo Litwin, pianist	Big Sister; sketch	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time; Margaret
1:45 'The Goldbergs'; sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Janis, songs
2:00 Serial drama	Home Topic Talks	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Woman"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30 We Love and Learn	Margaret Janis, songs	"Quiding Light"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45 'Pepper Young'; sk.	Air Express Music	Hymn Recital	Musical Roundup	News Service
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Mrs. Roosevelt: Launch-	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Mar. Arketook, soprano;	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	ing Aircraft Carrier	Popular Music
3:30 Snapshots; "Post"	W. Sutherland, baritone	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?"; quiz
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?"; quiz
4:00 Elis'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
4:15 Across the Caribbean	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
4:30 The Family Front	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Nobody's Children";	Joan Merrill, songs
4:45

Women's Activities: Juniors Convene

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts junior clubwomen held a streamlined version of their annual spring conference in the Parish House of Emmanuel Church in West Roxbury this afternoon. With members busier than ever, and rationing putting a crimp in entertainment plans, the juniors this year omitted the morning session and the customary luncheon.

Much credit for the arrangement of today's meeting goes to Miss Marjorie A. Burns, Vice-Chairman of the State Department of Junior Membership, and her assistant, Miss Edna E. Rath, President of the hostess organization, West Roxbury Junior Club.

Reports of junior work throughout the State were necessarily curtailed by the brevity of the session. Much interest was shown in Miss Betty Withington's announcement of plans for Junior Night at Pops on May 4. Proceeds this season will go to the fund for a sun room the Juniors are furnishing for the new Station Hospital at Fort Devens.

Urged to Back Pops Affair

Miss Hannah C. Campbell, Treasurer, and also Chairman, of the Sun Room Committee, urged everyone to back the Pops affair to the limit so that all clubs can be on record as contributing to the room. She said she had sent out a call to all 63 clubs asking them to plan local affairs, too, to help raise funds.

Although the sun room project is a new and appealing one, no lack of support was shown for the Fund for Children which is the major charitable project sponsored by the Juniors. Miss Josephine R. Bruno, Chairman of the Fund, announced that $1,100 is being allocated to it this year.

Miss Guvnor N. Henriksen, Chairman of the Junior Department, presided at the meeting, which began at 1:30. There were greetings from Mrs. Herbert F. French, President Massachusetts State Federation of Woman's Clubs; Mrs. A. Chesley York, Adviser to the Department of Junior Membership and Fourth Vice-President, M. S. F. W. C.; Mrs. William A. Robb, Chairman of Senior Sponsors; Mrs. Herbert G. Austin, Fifth District Director; Mrs. Ronald S. Woodberry, President West Roxbury Woman's Club; and Miss Rath.

Finalists Present Plays

The three finalists in the annual drama contest presented their plays. The State winner is yet to be announced by the judges, Miss Dorothy Fuller, Mrs. Walter Collins, and Miss Muriel Lenth. Miss Doris Cox is Drama Chairman.

"Women Who Wait" by Lydia Nadel was given by the Malden Junior Old and New, its cast including the Misses Muriel Hyslip, Mary Lou Lepherman, Beverly Merrill, Ruth Devine, Prudence Porteous, and Barbara Jane Kinney. Mrs. Helen P. Queally was coach.

The Newtonville Juniors presented "White Iris" by Roberta Shannon with the Misses June Rogers, Marjorie Hossach, Jean Merrill, and Constance Linberg in the cast, coached by Miss Merrill.

The Quincy Juniors entered the competition with "Hollywood Fever" by Dorothy Winthrop, Mrs. H. Forrest Kimball and Mrs. Fred Kittredge serving as coaches and Miss Helen Hillier as State Manager. The cast included the Misses Signe Hedein, Helene Ginderss, Marion Verity, Margaret Whallen and Mary Canavan.

In between the plays the Roslindale Junior Chorus sang, directed by Mrs. Virginia Cannon.

Collie-Smith

College Group in Chinese Theatricals

Wellesley College students who will take part in "The Yellow Jacket," a Chinese play to be presented on April 16 and 17 by the Barnswallows Dramatic Association. Patricia Bell, '44, left, holding the sword she will carry as the hero, Wu Hoo Git, and Dorothy Stempf, class of '45, with the philosopher's staff she will use when she plays the part of Git Hok Gar.

Worthy State Prison Inmates May Get Release to Aid War

Possibility that Massachusetts will follow its World War I practice of releasing "worthy" prisoners from State penal institutions for use in the armed forces or in essential industries was indicated today by Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction.

The Commissioner expressed keen interest in a 15-page appeal by the War Effort Committee of the Norfolk State Prison Colony asking for a review of the individual cases of 4,500 inmates there for purposes of using those found eligible in the war effort.

The Committee pointed out and Commisisoner Lyman corroborated the soundness of the Committee's logic, namely that "it doesn't quite make sense to overlook or ignore the fact that while we remain in prison, desperately needed manpower is being wasted."

Commendation was also expressed by the Commissioner for the Prison Committee's discreet recognition that not all the prisoners could be considered eligible for release from prison. The report recommended only that prisoners found worthy after careful consideration of individual cases be given the chance to serve in the war effort.

"We do not advocate that all prisoners should be released," the Committee said. "We know that is impossible and impractical. There is that element in prison, the potential fifth-columnists who should not be granted early release under any circumstances."

The report added: "But it will be found that a large number are deserving cases fit for immediate induction into the armed forces or into essetnial industry."

Commissioner Lyman said: "For a long time I have known the willingness of our prisoners to do anything to aid the war effort has been splendid. There is no question in my mind that conditions are such, both in the community and the world, that now is the safest time to release any prisoner."

"The ideas as presented by the Committee are to me entirely sound and to the best interest of society, the prison, the public and the war effort. They are deserving of careful consideration at this time."

The Commisisoner recalled that in World War I 300 carefully selected prisoners were given early release from the Massachusetts Reformatory for service in the armed forces.

Children's Authors To Be Interviewed

Two popular illustrator-authors of children's books will be interviewed at a luncheon in Perkins Hall on Tuesday, April 6. The program has been arranged by the Bookshop at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

Virginia Lee Burton, the wife of George Demetrios, the sculptor, is the author of such stories as "Choo Choo," "The Little House," and "Mike Mulligan and His Steam Shovel." After the luncheon Miss Burton will draw a few of her delightful and imaginative sketches which hold so much appeal for youngsters.

Ruth Holberg, the other author, has usually been associated with tales of pioneer days in Milwaukee which she and her husband, Richard Holberg, wrote. "Mitty and Mr. Syrup" and "Hester and Timothy: Pioneers" told of the experiences of children in the colorful and adventurous days of the Wisconsin frontier. However, the latest book, "Gloucester Boy," has a New England setting.

Both authors will be interviewed by Helen Fay, a lecturer who has given talks on books to audiences all over the country.

Flower Arranging Classes Begin Soon

Beginning Thursday, April 15, the Boston School of Flower Arrangement will hold its spring classes at Horticultural Hall. Sessions will meet thereafter on the fourth Tuesday and second Thursday of each month, through June, from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

Classes are open to anyone interested and are free to members of the Horticultural Society. They will be taught by Mrs. Arthur P. Teele, Director of the Associated Flower Arrangers of Massachusetts, assisted by the same original committee as last year. The morning sessions will be devoted to instruction in the actual handling of plant material to produce design. Oral judging of the day's lesson will follow the afternoon lecture.

Winthrop Packard

CANTON, Mass., April 3 (AP)—Winthrop Packard, naturalist and writer, who passed on Thursday at his home here, was on the staffs of several magazines, including Youth's Companion. In 1900, he represented the Boston Transcript as a member of an expedition to Alaska, Siberia and the Arctic, being a special writer for the newspaper.

During 1914-18, Mr. Packard was National Field Secretary for the Audubon Society. He wrote "The Young Ice Whalers," "Wild Pastures," and "Wood Wanderings," among other books.

Tidewater Terminal Takes Over Charles River Stores

Log of the Port of Boston

Purchase of the Charles River Stores—an eight- and nine-story brick building with about 300,000 square feet of storage space—is announced by the Boston Tidewater Terminal, Inc.

The warehouse property is located at 131 Beverly Street, near the North Station, and the sale became effective April 1. The new owner plans to operate the Charles River Stores in addition to its other activities at the port of Boston. It will continue an office at the Army Base terminal, South Boston, to act as operators of the Commercial Shipping Division for the Boston Port of Embarkation.

Stored at the warehouse will be general merchandise, United States Customs bonded goods, Internal Revenue bonded goods, and "free" merchandise. The warehouse is located on a direct siding of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Former operators of the Charles River Stores—The Fitz Warehouse Corporation—will concentrate its warehousing activities at the Albany Terminal Stores, 137 Kneeland Street, near South Boston, which it formerly operated in addition to the Charles River Stores.

Foreign Commerce

Shipping interests plan to attend the 15th annual dinner meeting and election of officers of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston at the Parker House April 6. Capt. C. H. Hurley is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, which has booked Fulton Lewis, Jr., radio commentator, for the May meeting.

Tribute Paid

Even in wartime the shipping fraternity of Boston is not so busy but what it can pause now and again to recognize ability and pay tribute to one who has scored achievement. This happened this week when John J. Halloran on April 1 completed 25 years of efficient service with the Sprague companies of Boston. He began with these companies as assistant to the late Capt. Eugene E. O'Donnell, has steadily advanced, and is now Vice-President of the Coastwise Transportation Corporation, and Vice-President and General Manager of the Sprague Steamship Agency, Inc. Flowers found their way to his desk as office employees presented tokens of their esteem.

Radio School

With opening of the new preliminary radio school of the United States Maritime Service, at the Otto Kahn estate, Long Island, N. Y., all radio school applicants must go through apprentice seamen training and, if accepted, attend the new school two months and then to Gallop's Island, Boston harbor school, for four months.

Linen for Ship

When a Liberty Ship sails she carries enough linen for a six months' voyage. The linen includes 2,160 sheets, 2,160 turkish towels, 2,780 face towels, 1,380 pillow cases and 118 blankets, according to the National Council of American shipbuilders. Used linen is stored until the end of the return trip. Linen is not rationed yet.

Miles of Piping

With shipbuilding in this country reaching proportions undreamed of a few years ago, it is noted that the new Liberty Ships require monster pipe systems. Miles of piping are in each one. Water system must be provided, one for fresh or drinking water and another for salt water. Steam travels through another system of pipes controlled from one central point, where it is possible to direct steam into any portion of the ship's hold, smothering any fire that might occur. Drainage system requires more piping.—**Leon Stone.**

Calendar of Women's Events Scheduled for Next Week

Sunday

Professional Women's Club—Miss Bertha Barnes will present Helen Van Gorder in "Personalities Behind the Headlines in China." Paul Jeffrey, who came over on the Gripsholm from Indo-China, will also speak. Mrs. Kenneth Ch'en and her daughter will sing Chinese songs. Club Room, Hotel Statler, 3:30 p. m.

Monday

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Miss Catharaine Yerxa will give illustrated talk on bookmobiles, 7:30 p. m.

International Institute—Forum on India, Prof. Walter E. Clark of Harvard, speaker, 8 p. m.

Women's Republican Club of Cambridge—Miss Pauline Bachelder, speaker, "The Probationer in the Community"; Miss Elizabeth Piper, "The Block System." Mrs. Joseph M. McElroy, chairman. At 1234 Massachusetts Avenue, 8 p. m.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club—Play-reading group, Mrs. Geoffrey D. Hall, chairman, will read "Spring Again" at home of Mrs. Percy F. Wetmore, 569 Franklin Street, 2 p. m.

Milton Woman's Club—Fifth District Preservation of Antiques Conference. Exhibition of old costumes. Coffee hour, 12:30; business meeting, 2:15, Miss Carry Allen, Mrs. Eaton Perkins, Mrs. Maurice Splaine, speakers.

Brightheimstone Club—Presidents' Day. Dessert-coffee, 1:15; reception, 1:45; meeting, 2 p. m. Mrs. T. Lyman Tasker will lead forum on "Radio—What You Like and What You Do Not Like." Literature and Drama Department will present a one-act play, "Ladies, I Address You Privately."

West Medford Woman's Club—Dr. A. Chesley York, speaker, "Faster in the Holy Land." Mrs. Charles E. Porter will preside and will welcome as special guests members of the Medford Home for the Aged. Community Hall, 2 p. m.

Boston League of Women's Voters—Beacon Hill Group, at home of Mrs. Harold Davie, 35 West Cedar Street, 3:30 p. m. Miss Emilie Everett will lead discussion on "The Importance of Renewing the Reciprocal Trade Agreements."

Cohasset Woman's Club—Miss Estelle G. Marsh, speaker, "The Country America Forgot." Coffee hour at 1:30, followed at 2:30 by business meeting. Mrs. Darius W. Gilbert presiding. At the Town Hall.

D. A. R.—Gen. Sylvanus Thayer Chapter, at home of Mrs. Howard B. Blewett, 188 Hollingsworth Avenue, South Braintree, 2 p. m. Mrs. Kate Pierce Thayer will speak on "Antiques." Miss Gladys H. Hall, Regent, will preside.

New England Woman's Club—Current events, 2:30 p. m., Hotel Kenmore.

Swampscott Woman's Club—Annual tea for members only. Entertainment, 3:30, lecture with travel pictures of the Middle East by A. E. Williams. Banquet, 5:30 p. m., Mrs. Donald Warner, hostess.

Watertown Woman's Club—Garden Club program in charge of Mrs. Frederick Marriner. Illustrated lecture on "The Romance of a Gypsy Trip Through New England" by Virginia Anderson. Unitarian Parish Hall, 2 p. m.

Tuesday

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Luncheon at Perkins Hall, 1 p. m. Helen Fay will interview Virginia Lee Burton and Ruth Holberg, both authors of children's books.

Roslindale Woman's Club—Guest Night. Henry Gerald will entertain with "Psychology in Action," 7:45 p. m. Music by club chorus. Mrs. August J. Vatter and Mrs. William F. Adams, vice-presidents, in charge of program.

Welfare Committee of the Children's Hospital—Tea for managers' wives and new members, Mrs. Bartlett Harwood, speaker, Tours, 2:30; tea, 4 p. m.

Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian Club—Social hour, 1 p. m., Y. W. C. A.; business meeting, 2 p. m. Exhibition of books, jewelry, quilts, and treasures. Mrs. Everett E. Cooke, chairman.

Community Club of Canton—Alice Wallace Troy, speaker, "Behind the Scenes in a Broadcasting Studio." Universalist Parish Hall, 2:30 p. m. Mrs. D. Henry Childs will receive warm clothing for Russian War Relief.

Old and New, Malden—First Congregational Church Vestry, 2 p. m. Home Talent Committee, Mrs. Joseph MacCarra[illegible], chairman, will present two one-act p[illegible] under direction of Mrs. Lester C. Boynt[illegible]

Sharon Fortnightly Club—Mrs. Fran[illegible] Dillaby, speaker, "The Difference Between Porcelain and Earthenware." Exhibition of old china. High School auditorium, 2:30 p. m.

Braintree Philergians—Vice-Presidents' Day, Cochato Hall, 2 p. m. Drama Committee will present "The Woman in the Freight Car" by Essex Dane, coached by Mrs. Harold C. Pearl. Miss Lillian Powell will sing. Food Sale by War Service Committee.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Charter Members' Day, Unitarian Parish House, 2:30 p. m. Emily Henry Bush will give illustrated lecture on "The Charm and Romance of Colonial Homes From Maine to Mississippi." Mrs. David D. Scannell, Art Chairman, in charge of program which includes exhibition of paintings by servicemen at Loring-Greenough House. Tea served there following meeting.

Massachusetts Dietetic Association—J. Leslie Rollins will lead panel discussion on "The Effect of Wartime Restrictions on Food Service Problems." In Cowie Hall, Harvard School of Business Administration, 11 North Harvard Street, Allston, 8 p. m.

International Institute—Technicolor movies of South America, under auspices of International Friendship League, 8 p. m.

Wednesday

Newtonville Woman's Club—Musicale at home of Mrs. Ralph Conant, 77 Kirkstall Road, under auspices of Ways and Means Committee, 2:30 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Women's Club—Annual meeting, Maugus Club, 2 p. m.; social hour at 1 p. m., Mrs. A. E. Connelly, Mrs. Charles S. Powell and Mrs. Arnold F. Wallen, hostesses. Exhibition of fabrics by Prof. Emmy Zweybruck, Viennese designer, who will speak on "Art in Everyday Life."

New Century Club, Needham—Presidents' Day. Mrs. David Barnett in charge of program, assisted by Mrs. Edmund H. Squire and Mrs. Harold T. Neas. Drama Committee will present scenes illustrating the comedy of manners. Fuller Hall, social hour, 1 p. m.; meeting, 2 p. m.

Old Glory Club of Boston—Meets at 53 State Street, 11:15 a. m., to visit Stock Exchange, followed by luncheon, when Frances Aldrich Caldwell will speak on "Red Cross First Aid."

Society of Harvard Dames—Tour of Old Boston. Meet at Harvard Square Subway Station, downstairs, at 11 a. m.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Reception and luncheon for new members; S. J. Kaufman, speaker, 12:30 p. m.

Thursday

Massachusetts Maine Daughters—Spring Musicale, Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m., Miss Bertha Barnes, chairman. Guest artists: Norma Olsen, cellist; Edith Stearns, pianist; Norman Leavitt, baritone. Social hour in charge of Mrs. Florence Grant and Mrs. Grant McSwiney.

Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston—Conference on "The Importance of Collective Security to the U. S. A." Twentieth Century Club, 6 p. m. Carlyle Morgan, Peace Aims Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, will lead symposium; speakers include Dr. Magdalene Schoch and Dr. Magdalene Schoch and Dr. Philip B. Bradley of Harvard.

Melrose Woman's Club—Mrs. Eaton H. Perkins and Miss Bertha C. Hatch, speakers, "Biography on Parade." At home of Mrs. Russell T. Hatch, 138 Bellevue Avenue, 10:30 a. m.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Monthly meeting of the Blind Circle, Loring-Greenough House, 2-5 p. m.

Daughters of Massachusetts — Annual meeting 11 a. m.; reception, 12:30; luncheon, 1 p. m.; program, 2 p. m. Dr. Vivian Pomeroy, speaker, "Looking at Life."

State Federation of Women's Clubs — Division of Preservation of Antiques, Y. W. C. A., 10:30 a. m. Mrs. Franz Robert Stengel will present "An Outline of Pottery, 1750-1850" with colored slides. Mrs. Edward J. Shields will speak on "Painted and Stencilled Decoration."

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Charles Winthrop Copp, teacher of English in Japanese schools for 21 years, will speak at 11 a. m.

International Institute—Swiss Club social evening, 8 p. m. Fifth lecture in the course on Americanization, 8:30 p. m., Prof. B. F. Wrieht of Harvard, speaker, "The American Political Parties."

Professional Women's Club—Meeting of Dramatic Workshop Group, 10:30 a. m.

Friday

Woodbourne Woman's Club—Mrs. George S. Davis will speak on "Old Chinese Fans and the Collecting of Them." Upham Memorial Church, 2 p. m. Mrs. Frederick A. Connell and Mrs. Charles H. Mabie will be hostesses at the Chinese Tea following.

Woman's Auxiliary to Morgan Memorial—Presidents' Day, Church of All Nations, 2 p. m. Dr William R. Leslie, speaker. Nursery children will sing and P. J. Travethan will speak on the Goodwill Industries. Tea in charge of Mrs. Phillip R. Leard. Tour of Industries, 1 p. m.

Greenwood Woman's Club—Miss Grace Jenkins will present "Glimpses of Beauty in Nature Caught by a Color Camera," at 2 p. m., Vestry of Greenwood Union Church. Mrs. George A. McLeod will sing; Mrs. Allen B. Cameron will give current events.

Newton Center Woman's Club—Annual meeting, 11 a. m.; luncheon, 1 p. m., Mrs. Sylvester McGinn in charge of tickets. Members will present "Always Tell the Truth," a three-act comedy, coached by Mrs. H. Thaxter Spencer.

Women in Council, Roxbury—Miss Mary Ames, Literature Chairman, will present Miss Edna G. Peck, chief of Book Selection Department of the Boston Public Library, who will review recent books. Exhibition of old books and pamphlets in charge of Mrs. Henry Kittredge. Food sale in charge of Mrs. Charles McManus. Roxbury Masonic Temple, social hour, 1 p. m.

Saturday

Women's Educational and Industrial Union — Young folks' "Conserve-It" Exchange, Perkins Hall, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. For benefit of New England Hospital for Women and Children.

Women's Musicians' Club — President's Day, Y. W. C. A., 2 p. m. Program under direction of Mrs. Edna Lamb. Soloists: Miss Anna Eichorn, violin; Miss Edna Tuckerman, cello; Miss Jeanette True, soprano.

Jefferson Day Is April 13

By a Staff Photographer

Exhibit Marks 200th Anniversary

Enjoying the exhibition in Boston Public Library, which marks the 200th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, are Raymond Lanier of Dallas, Texas, Fireman, first class, United States Navy, left, and Mrs. George G. Rodgers of Leicester, Mass., right. They are shown examining original letters in show case.

Score of Original Jefferson Letters On View at Library for Anniversary

Celebrating the 200th anniversary, which falls on April 13, of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, the Boston Public Library has arranged a special exhibition in its treasure room.

The show cases contain 21 original letters which he wrote in the crowded years between 1780 and 1825, the earliest written while he was war governor of Virginia. He was at that time building up the militia, billeting surrendered British troops and housing dispossessed inhabitants.

OPA Promotes Free Sale Of Family Milk

Family milk—the grade consumed in most New England homes—has the protection of the Office of Price Administration, regional officers declared today when they asked three major milk companies to halt efforts on the part of their drivers to divert customers to more expensive grades.

More than a dozen complaints had been received in one day that milkmen told housewives in Greater Boston that an OPA ruling prevents delivery of "family" milk.

"We would rather encourage the consumption of family milk than discourage it," declared Regional Administrator Kenneth B. Backman. "No OPA ruling requires anyone to switch to another grade."

Pointing out that basic prices announced by OPA are for "family" milk and that adequate increases had been granted to cover cost of production, Mr. Backman said the OPA policy is to protect the public on the quality and cost of this important vitamin food.

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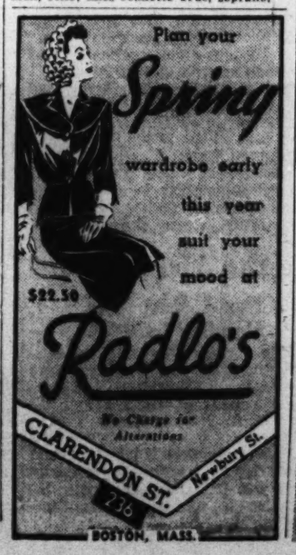

War Tension in Balkans Rises Under Allied Threat

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, April 3—It is generally believed in Balkan Capitals that once the Tunisian affair is liquidated the United Nations will turn their attention to the Balkans, especially as the Balkans contain one of the routes which lead directly into the heart of Germany itself.

Tension has increased in all Balkan countries following the speeches of King Peter of Yugoslavia and King George of Greece in which both monarchs told their oppressed peoples that the hour of liberation is drawing near. The boy King Peter's declaration that "in a few months decisive battles will take place in Europe" is said to have been especially disconcerting to the Axis satellites—Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary.

This uneasiness and confusion are reflected in reliable reports reaching here from Sofia, Bucharest and Budapest.

Two Camps in Rumania

In Rumania the situation is becoming very complex because Premier Marshal Ion Antonescu, faced with complete collapse of his policy, is now poised between two opposing camps—that of the powerful Maniu group and that of the Nazis directed by the ruthless Nazi Minister, Baron Manfred von Killinger.

Lately Marshal Antonescu has been listening more and more to the counsels of the Rumanian patriot and peasant leader, Dr. Juliu Maniu, and this has increased his influence, causing the Germans grave alarm.

At the same time comes confirmation of the news that all Rumanian troops are being withdrawn from the Russian front except the Rumanian cavalry still encircled near Novorossisk, and the Rumanian Army will now be employed for the defense of Rumania itself.

Friction in Relations

Moreover the German High Command's treatment of their Rumanian ally is said to have greatly envenomed the relations between officers and men of both armies.

Germans are now openly contemptuous of the Rumanian Army and during recent battles on the Russian front serious clashes were reported to have occurred between German and Rumanian troops.

During recent Russian advances, it is claimed, Rumanian officers, Colonels and upward, were forced to travel in cattle trucks while German officers traveled in sleeping cars. The Germans also are said to have treated Rumanian wounded in a callous manner.

Signs of German Concern

Signs of German nervousness over the political situation in Bucharest were confirmed by the news that Baron von Killinger recently asked Premier Antonescu to limit the royal prerogatives of King Michael, and although there is little love lost between the young King and the Marshal, the latter appears to have refused the Nazi demand.

The Nazis were furious over the stiffening Rumanian resistance and recently have threatened Marshal Antonescu with return of the Iron Guard leader, Horia Sima, who is still in Berlin.

Baron von Killinger is reported to have told Marshal Antonescu: "If Hitler is compelled to fill gaps on the Russian front with Hungarians then Hungary will receive more compensation."

However these threats have fallen on deaf ears and after withdrawal of the Rumanian Army from the Russian front, the Antonescu regime redoubled its press attacks on Hungary over the Transylvanian question, and today in Bucharest Hungary is generally regarded as enemy number one and not Russia.

Unrest in Bulgaria

Something like panic is reported from Sofia where Bulgarian Government circles have been rendered extremely nervous by the recent turn of events. Bulgarians now fear United Nations aerial bombardment and the Government appears to be convinced that the United Nations will attempt a Balkan campaign this year.

It is reliably reported from Sofia that Premier Bogdan Philoff, faced by the open criticism of the all-powerful Nazi Minister to Sofia, Dr. Beckerle, recently tendered his resignation to King Boris, declaring that he was unable to carry on under present conditions and Nazi criticism.

But King Boris is said to have refused to allow Mr. Philoff to resign, stating that the internal situation was too dangerous and that he feared the growth of Communism in the country and the rebellious temper of the Bulgarian people who are now becoming extremely anti-German.

An Intricate Game

However King Boris continues to play his intricate game and at present is keeping German demands in check by declaring that he fears the growing secret Communist cells in the Bulgarian Army and at the same time allowing certain liberty to those Bulgarian politicians like Nikola Mouchanoff former Prime Minister and leader of the Democratic Party, who still dare to attack Government policy in the Bulgarian Sobranye (national assembly), especially over the recent cruel anti-Jewish measures instigated by the Nazis and which many Bulgarian Deputies stigmatized as "un-Bulgarian."

From Budapest comes reports that Hungary like Rumania is weary of the Russian war and is seeking a way to put down its arms.

The Balkans like the rest of the world, are watching the Tunisian battle because they consider it the beginning of the liberation of Europe.

Allies Make Gains in Northern Tunisia

Continued from Page 1

Allied headquarters in North Africa announced.

Without mentioning specific locations in the Allied advance beyond Sedjenane, 40 miles west of Bizerte, a communiqué said British patrols successfully engaged the forces of Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim and inflicted casualties.

In the air, British and Americans continued assorted attacks on enemy troops and transport on the road north of Gabès where General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel is being pressed back, and carried out continuous offensive sweeps despite bad weather.

La Fauconnerie airfield, 35 miles northwest of Sfax, was bombed twice and a carpet of fires was left across the target, the communiqué said.

Six German and Italian fighters were shot down Friday, while four Allied aircraft failed to return.

The Algiers Radio said French and Americans were continuing to make advances eastward in Central Tunisia.

The radio in German-occupied Vichy said large troop convoys were entering Gibraltar harbor as the Allies strengthened their Mediterranean front, but claimed several damaged ships also had taken shelter in the bay.

Axis Claims Allied Submarine Sunk

The German Radio, in an unsupported claim, said German submarines, making use of new types of weapons, had destroyed an Allied submarine in the Mediterranean and probably destroyed another.

The Italian communiqué broadcast by the Rome Radio and recorded in London by the Associated Press said that Axis troops bettered their positions "in some parts of the front" in successful local attacks and that some prisoners were taken.

This communiqué claimed an Allied air attack on Naples was foiled by Axis fighter planes.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery was concentrating the British Eighth Army north of Gabès for a fresh push against the retreating Axis Army. In the meantime, American and British Air Forces continued to pour explosives on Axis rear positions at a rate never before touched in the North African campaign.

General Montgomery's desert fighters still were struggling to close a gap of some 45 miles separating them from the American forces under Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., driving from the Central Tunisian highlands in the Maknassy area toward positions north of Gabès and in the rear of the last-reported location of Marshal Rommel's troops.

A Berlin broadcast, unconfirmed elsewhere, said Marshal Rommel's present position was 15 miles north of Gabès, and represented "the achievement of final union between Rommel's forces and those of von Arnim."

The Algiers Radio reported that Axis forces in the north were offering little resistance to a push by the British First Army.

By a Staff Artist

Russians Close In on Novorossisk

How new Russian drives in the Caucasus area are pushing the Germans closer against the Kerch Strait separating the Caucasus from the Crimea and seriously endangering the German hold on the Black Sea port of Novorossisk.

Yank 'Gone to Gabès' Added to Road Sign

By the Associated Press

With U. S. Forces in Southern Tunisia, March 31 (Delayed)

To a roadside sign saying "The First Army welcomes the Eighth Army," United States forces who opened the attack along the highway to Gabès appended this postscript:

"Gone to Gabès."

Russia:

Soviet Lists Gains Of Winter Campaign

A new map of the Russian front, published officially in Moscow, shows that Soviet lines in the Kuban River Valley are based at the very eastern gate of Novorossisk, swinging upwards to the Sea of Azov about 11 miles east of Temryuk, in the Taman Peninsula.

Temryuk is only a score of miles from the waters of Taman Bay, an indentation off Kerch Strait which separates the peninsula from the Crimea.

The map also shows that the Red Army is within 36 miles of Smolensk at a point just northeast of Yartsevo, a rail station on the Moscow-Smolensk line, and almost at Velizh, 70 miles northwest of Smolensk, and within 15 miles of White Russia.

Meanwhile the Soviets announced that Russia has completed its winter offensive against the German invasion army.

The announcement was contained in a communiqué which said that the Germans had lost 1,193,525 men, including 850,000 killed, during the Red Army drive which saw the liberation of Stalingrad in what the Russians called "the biggest defeat in the history of wars."

Officially, the Russians said the winter offensive was terminated March 31, going through four months and 20 days since last Nov. 10.

"During the winter campaign, Soviet troops inflicted heavy military defeats on the enemy armies," the special communiqué said. "The Red Army at Stalingrad inflicted on the German Fascist troops the biggest defeat in the history of wars."

The war bulletin listed 185,328 square miles of Russian territory regained in advances that amounted to as much as 435 miles.

In addition, the Russians said they had destroyed or captured 5,090 German planes, 9,910 tanks, and 20,360 guns, and listed as captured large stores of military equipment.

Axis prisoners numbered 343,525 officers and men, it was declared.

This was the picture of the front as gleaned from latest Moscow dispatches:

Smolensk: The Russians were making slow progress from northeast, east, and southeast and at least one Red Army column was within 36 miles of Smolensk at a point just northeast of Yartsevo, a rail station on the Moscow-Smolensk line.

Northern Donets: The Germans have been punished heavily in futile attempts to cross the river from Belgorod, 50 miles northeast of Kharkov, to the Izyum elbow southeast of the city.

Donets Basin: The Red Army still holds half of the area against the German counteroffensive and German activity west of Rostov.

Caucasus: The Red Army had columns below Anastasevskaya, 33 miles north of Novorossisk, and just east of the Black Sea base.

Staraya Russa: Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's troops still were reported attempting to clinch positions across the Polista, Lovat, and Pola Rivers, east of the stronghold.

In the Air:

Nazi U-Boat Pens Bombed by RAF

The British Air Ministry announced that two bombers were lost in the RAF raid on Nazi submarine pens at Lorient and St. Nazaire in Western France Friday night.

It was the first RAF night raid since Monday night when Berlin and the Ruhr were targets. St. Nazaire also was bombed last Sunday night.

The two German U-boat yards have been among the most frequent and most-heavily bombed targets of the war.

With cannon blazing and bombs spilling from the planes, a squadron of seven or eight Focke-Wulf 190's raided a town on the British south coast late this morning. Several persons were killed when a bomb hit a surface air raid shelter. Anti-aircraft gunners reported they damaged several of the planes. It was the first raid on British territory in 36 hours.

A British communiqué issued in Cairo disclosed that Messina, a railway-ferry junction in Sicily on the strait separating Sicily from Italy, was bombed Thursday night and at dawn Friday by bombers of the Middle East Command and heavy damage was done to the ferry terminus.

Pacific Air Toll:

Japan Loses 384 Planes; U. S. 54

The United States Army Air Forces shot down 384 Japanese planes during the past three months, the War Department announced Friday, while losing 54 of their own planes.

This means that Army fliers are shooting down seven Japanese planes for every one they lose themselves.

The tabulation of enemy aircraft was confined to those known to be destroyed, the Department said, but the American losses included all planes listed as missing as well as those known to have been destroyed in combat.

A Japanese High Command communiqué broadcast by the Berlin Radio asserted that Japanese planes shot down 47 Allied planes in engagements off the Russell Islands, 50 miles northwest of Guadalcanal, and that nine Japanese planes were lost. There is no confirmation of the claim from any Allied source.

South Pacific:

Bombers Disperse Japanese Flotilla

Another Japanese shipping concentration has been scattered from its base in the islands above Australia by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's bombers, Allied headquarters in Australia said.

Another headquarters announcement, however, disclosed that Brig. Gen. Howard K. Ramey and his crew were lost on a recent bombing mission.

General Ramey was commander of the Fifth Bomber Command of the Fifth United States Air Force. He was the sixth United States general to be killed, listed as missing, or wounded in the war.

He was the successor to Brig. Gen. Kenneth M. Walker, who was lost on a bombing mission over Rabaul in January.

The newest Japanese fleet dispersal was accomplished Thursday in the harbor at Kavieng, on the northern tip of New Ireland, about 550 miles northeast of Port Moresby and 150 miles north of Rabaul, New Britain.

About 13 Japanese ships, including destroyers, were sighted in the harbor and a half dozen others were in adjoining Steffens Strait, it was reported, representing nearly 50,000 tons of shipping.

A communiqué said that a 10,000-ton transport and a 6,000-ton cargo ship probably were hit.

The fliers were unable to observe further results in the darkness. Airdromes at Kavieng and at Gasmata, and Cape Gloucester, New Britain, also were attacked.

China:

Chinese Attacking In Yangtze Area

The Chinese are taking the initiative in the fighting on the south bank of the Yangtze River opposite Shasi and at the same time are on the offensive in the Ichang area in order to divert the Japanese from the shores of Tungting Lake, the Chinese High Command communiqué said.

Near Shasi, where the Japanese had crossed the Yangtze, the communiqué reported the Chinese have retaken one point.

In Burma:

Japanese Supplies At Kanbalu Bombed

Storage buildings at Kanbalu, a railway junction in Burma north of Shwebo, were set afire by RAF Blenheim bombers in a raid Friday, a British communiqué issued in New Delhi announced.

A Japanese-occupied village of the Mayu Peninsula, north of Akyab, also was bombed.

An enemy air raid on Maungdaw caused only a few casualties and antiaircraft fire damaged three of the raiders, the British said.

Reich Unrest Held in Check By Terrorism

special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland, April 1 — The strong arm of Nazi political terrorism or "discipline," as it is euphemistically called, is holding in check oppositional forces inside Germany which otherwise would gather strength as the Reich's military position worsens.

The terrorism is carried out by the Schützstaffel or SS (home guards) and the Sturm Abteilung or SA (shock troops). Both these black and brown-shirted troops keep a sharp eye on all movements of public opinion in all parts of Europe. The SS is particularly feared in occupied lands.

According to men who were in Germany during the last war, such things as a food shortage, enemy propaganda, and military defeats do not have the same effect, due to the constant activity of political troops, as they had in 1918 when oppositional groups began springing up everywhere.

From their luxury clubhouses and swimming pools in the governmental quarter of Berlin the SS and SA men frequently can be seen rushing down Unter den Linden in high-powered cars to clean up some small center of opposition —perhaps only disgruntled women waiting before a meat store—in the East End slum quarter of the city.

Their presence is felt just as strongly in the more fashionable urban sections among actors, professional men and business leaders.

Harvest of Bitterness

Although they are effectively preventing the crystallization of opposition, the SS and SA men, nevertheless, are sowing a harvest of bitterness that will be reaped when the Nazis are overthrown.

The political troops enjoy privileges at every turn of the corner and are not bashful about showing it. In public places they behave in a cocky, bullying fashion so that when someone misbehaves people often declare, "What do you expect; he is an SS man?"

Closely allied to the terrorism of the political troops and abetting it in increasing the dammed up waters of discontent is the severity and manifest unfairness of the newly instituted "party justice."

Judges are reluctant to decree minor penalties, for fear they might lose their jobs, since the number of jurists is being reduced from 14,000 to 4,000. Hence they frequently impose a six-year sentence for a crime deserving six weeks.

Favoritism Noticed

The difference in treatment between rich and poor and party and non-party men has not escaped the people, especially the poorer classes. Recently a woman in Anchen was sentenced to four months in jail for slightly raising the curtain in a street car during a blackout, where as a well-known bank director is reported to be at liberty after embezzling millions.

The terror of political troops is carried into workshops. Nazi foremen never permit close friends to work in the same section of the factory. Party informers are scattered everywhere among workers and SS and SA guards are always close at hand.

Jews are not permitted to leave their houses even in their own quarters during "National Days," including fund-collecting periods, which sometimes last 14 days. Hence some die of starvation in the big cities. It is well known among the people that the SS stages many execution parties in occupied territories.

People on the whole still have great respect for physical power and the unity of the political troops is well known though sometimes rumors circulate about disunity and conflict within the party. This may be due to local feuds. Most SS men are husky and robust and cut an awe-inspiring figure among undernourished and ill-dressed civilians. They must be approximately 5 feet, 10 inches in height without a flaw in their physique and able to pass a psychiatric test for courage. And they must be devoted to Hitler.

Many at Front

Hitler's SS body guard is the pick of the lot. The SS is used at the front more than the SA and many of them have paid the final penalty for their crimes. However, the ranks are being refilled from German youth volunteers. SA is now estimated to number 400,000 members.

Berliners regard the SS men as "desperation" troops for the future internal rising which almost everyone seems to anticipate. Bunkers with shooting holes in every railway station gave rise to this expectation. Those who believe in victory think the SS will quell the rising easily, others say it will be a "bad mess."

U. S. Airliners Replace German

SANTA MONICA, Calif., April 3 (AP)—U. S. built planes will replace German-made craft on South America's largest airline, said Dr. Jose Ribeiro Dantas, President of Cruzeiro do Sul, Ltd., upon his arrival from Brazil April 1 to complete the purchase of four Douglas transports.

We have taken over the old German Lufthansa Condor Airlines on a bad debt and discharged 151 German employees," said Dr. Dantas. "This purchase of Douglas ships is the first step in equiping our 7,000-mile line with American planes. The Germans will never get another chance to flood South America with German aircraft."

On the same plane with Dr. Dantas was Raphael Fernandez, Governor of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil.

British and Americans Join In Cultivating Farm Land

By Barbara Ellis Browne
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNITED STATES HEADQUARTERS, SERVICES OF SUPPLY, EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, April 3—A co-operative British-American farming scheme under which officers and men of both armies have 12,000 acres of land—and more coming—under cultivation is now under way in Britain.

In 1942 the yield from 7,952 acres cultivated by British forces provided fresh vegetables and fruit for 10 divisions for a year and saved 50,000 tons of shipping.

With more land, the British hope to double the yield in 1943. Every available inch of ground around the Nissen huts and around hotel and residential property in camp areas from Scotland to Devonshire will come under the plow.

I drove through miles of this land recently with Maj. Henry Hamilton Hutchinson of Raleigh, N. C., who is supervisor of this plan and agricultural officer, Office of the Chief Quartermaster.

Fields of cabbage, potatoes and spring onions stretched away in all directions as the khaki-colored car with a big white star on it sped along. We got out frequently to talk to American boys working on the land.

New Areas of Cultivation

The United States Army, Major Hutchinson said, arranged to take over and continue cultivating any lands the British Army had cultivated, as well as to take into cultivation any new land suitable in areas of occupation.

"It was a little difficult at first," Major Hutchinson said, "because we in the U. S. Army had mostly front-line men over here—none to fall back on for other purposes. We realized that to bring over farm equipment would take up as much shipping space as food supplies for a couple of years.

"The proposition we made to British Army authorities was: First, that we make this a joint scheme of working the whole thing together and sharing farm implements that are here.

"Second, that the British continue in force their system of finance and furnish all tools, machinery, equipment, and supply, including seeds and fertilizer, and that they continue their same staff of officers and men.

British Implements Used

"The officers in the British section of this agricultural scheme were men that were hand picked. They all had been at some time either farmers or land agents. The British soldiers who worked the land were from categories unsuitable for front-line service, but who were usually men of experience at farming of one type or another.

"Thus the plan is that the British furnish the implements and leave us a guiding, working staff to help our officers and soldiers in each camp.

"For our part, we are furnishing, besides the men working the land, one agricultural officer in each camp, post or station. Wherever possible these officers have had agricultural experience. These agricultural camps are scattered and there is a British officer attached to each.

Joint Occupancy Plan

"Any decisions the U. S. and British officers come to together affecting policy has to be approved by the 'Camp Commander.' Sometimes these camp commanders are American, but in quite a few cases there is joint occupancy of United States and British officers.

"This arrangement is working out very well," Major Hutchinson said. "I couldn't ask for any more friendly relationships than I have had with these British officers and soldiers."

Speaking of the heroic way the British people have buckled down to the job of growing their own food when they were so accustomed to importing it, Major Hutchinson said:

"At the outbreak of the war the United Kingdom imported 80 per cent of its food. Before the close of 1942 they were only importing 20 per cent. That, to me, shows one of the finest things I have seen in my life."

British Lose Time in Africa But Save Men and Equipment

Continued from Page 1

miles south of the best water supply in South Tunisia, the Axis forces were found to be acutely short of water during the Tebaga-Melab Gap battle, whereas the British had an adequate supply, although forced to transport it more than 100 miles.

It is equally difficult to overemphasize the importance of Allied air control. From the Tebaga Melab Gap to El Hamma, the road is lined with vehicles destroyed by Allied strafing.

One particularly impressive exhibit, probably traceable to Allied aviation, was a roadside line of three of Germany's famous 88 mm. guns completely gutted. Numerous trucks carrying vitally needed supplies were fired and driven off the road leaving only blackened ruins in the sand.

Army Equipment Intact

In striking contrast is the fact that I did not see a single piece of Eighth Army equipment either destroyed or damaged by Axis planes, although the Army had to maintain a 150-mile-long supply route around the Matmata Range.

This route was filled with transport nearly all the time. During the three-day battle I saw exactly four Axis bombing attempts, none of which was successful.

There is evidence that this continued and marked British air and land superiority is making a deep impression on the German soldiers, those taken prisoner being noticeably less cocky and belligerent than before.

Observers with the Eighth Army are also impressed with the fact that enemy prisoners now frequently broach the subject of the terrific power contained in British air and artillery attacks.

Cracks in German Morale

It is among the streams of Italian and German prisoners winding down the road that one can see that enemy morale is not as high as it was once. Italians are still surrendering in droves—in at least one case having exchanged shots with Germans who attempted to prevent this wholesale surrender of a large unit.

The strongest resistance is generally found among Italian artillerymen who have done what is considered to be a creditable job.

German fighting morale is still fairly high, although serious cracks are now noticeable. Marshal Rommel's soldiers show an almost awed respect for the quantity and quality of the equipment available to the Eighth Army.

Despite skillful Nazi propaganda among the troops, the latter are aware that Germany is now doomed to inferiority in quantity of equipment. Such realization cannot help but shake any conviction of an ultimate German victory.

The German soldier in Africa today apparently has as great respect for British artillery as the Allies did for German dive-bombers in France. They speak with awe of the terrible barrages laid down by the great number of medium-weight cannon now available to General Montgomery.

Those of us who have watched the intensity of such barrages can understand its effect on enemy morale, particularly since it is impossible for Marshal Rommel even to think of matching it.

Citrine Mission To U. S. Held Failure

By Allied Labor News

LONDON, April 3—The British Trades Union Congress delegation, which visited the United States last month under the leadership of Sir Walter Citrine, failed in its attempt to secure the participation of all United States labor groups in an Anglo-American Trade Union Committee, the Congress declared recently in the official statement.

"The American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations and Railway Brotherhoods are of the opinion that the question of a wider form of Anglo-American trade union collaboration can best be settled among the American labor organizations themselves," it was said.

"The T. U. C. feels that it has no alternative but to accept this position. At the same time, it hopes that the effort it made proves its sincerity in wanting to secure all-inclusive collaboration with American labor."

War Bond Paid Ads In Papers Proposed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Legislation authorizing the Treasury to spend up to $30,000,000 a year for War Bond advertising in daily and weekly newspapers is being drafted for introduction in the Senate.

Senator Barkhead (D) of Alabama, author of the measure, said the measure should not be construed as providing Government subsidies to newspapers but only as enabling the Treasury to pay for newspaper advertising space.

Nazi Army Shows No Sign Of Knowing It Is Beaten

Continued from Page 1

line go the step-off positions from which the 1942 summer offensive was launched.

It is difficult to see how the Germans can hope to resume the offensive in Russia after the losses of the winter. Certainly if they do, it will have to be without the air support to which German troops are accustomed, for Anglo-American air strength in the west has drawn an estimated 70 per cent of German air power to Europe and the Mediterranean. Yet there are reports of heavy German concentrations in the southern Ukraine, as though preparations already were under way for a resumption of the offensive as soon as dry weather permits.

In short, the week ends with the German position in Russia stronger than it has appeared to be since the backward movement from Stalingrad began, and with the German position in Tunisia deteriorating far more slowly than we might wish. It is deteriorating, and there is no reason to doubt the methodical elimination of all Axis forces from Africa in good time. But it certainly looks as though this process will take two more months at the very earliest and possibly more.

There were high hopes during the week that there would be an attempt to evacuate the German Army from Tunisia which would provide an excellent opportunity for Allied air forces to treat Germans to what British troops suffered at Dunkirk. But Marshal Rommel's behavior, plus the powerful reasons Germany has for protracting the Tunisia campaign, both argue against such a move. Berlin obviously believes that it can delay an Anglo-American landing on the continent by holding out in Tunisia. The only safe assumption is that it will make Tunisia last just as long as it possibly can.

In a larger sense, this situation in Europe shows Germany on the defensive. But the fact cannot be ignored that it also shows a Germany which is fighting a shrewd and energetic defensive war. The end may come suddenly as it did in 1918. But meanwhile, the German Army is putting up a powerful and tenacious resistance.

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Battle in Pacific Moves To West of New Guinea

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the Allied Forces in the Southwestern Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, April 9—There is ample evidence this week that the phase of discussion regarding the Southwest Pacific zone has come to an end.

Statements by Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and comments by military and political experts, all indicate that the days are over—at least for some time—when Australian bases can be considered as springboards for a great offensive that will lead to recovery of the Western Pacific.

But even so, if Australia's role is definitely decided as a holding one, that doesn't mean that General MacArthur's forces must sit back and wait for the enemy to strike. Far from it; in fact, there has been no sign of any diminution in aggressiveness with the only weapon with which at the moment General MacArthur can be aggressive—land-based aircraft.

During the past seven days there have been 41 blows dealt at the Japanese over the area from Timor to Buka in the Solomons.

Two Major Changes

Two things are clear from the maneuverings of the past few weeks.

First the Japanese position in New Guinea has worsened; second, the enemy is concentrating his attention more and more on the islands north of Australia, from Timor to the Dutch New Guinea mainland.

Taking the progress of the war in New Guinea first there are three things that have happened recently which for the future are significant.

First is the mopping-up of enemy forces in the Ambasi, Kumasi and Opi river valleys in New Guinea; second, there is the destruction of a submarine endeavoring to provision Lae; third, there are the damaging attacks against threatening concentration of over 250 planes, bombers and fighters, on airfields around Rabaul on New Britain.

Japanese Offensive Broken

The mopping up of the last remaining Japanese along the east coast of New Guinea south of the Waria River is the final scene in the drama that opened with the disastrous Japanese landing attempt at the Mambare River on Dec. 13 last year.

This bold bid to form a bridgehead at the Mambare delta was largely broken up by Australian Beaufighters and American Havocs before the enemy convoy could make a landing. But certain elements got ashore and presented a definite potential threat to Allied forces fighting at that time on the Sanananda-Buna front. They were in any case a general nuisance until they could be eliminated.

Those however that managed to get ashore found themselves marooned on the inhospitable shore where there was constant rain, black swamps, and a strip of land hedged in by limestone ridges where no food grew.

Barges and luggers were sent down from Salamaua to feed this hungry garrison, but few of these small craft could break through the air blockade established by Allied planes.

Ring Around Rabaul

Eventually the supply system broke down and those Japanese who survived were evacuated to Lae. The destruction and evacuation of this force turned the screw of the ring round Rabaul one twist tighter.

The presence of the enemy submarine at Lae is another indication of how Allied mastery of the air is squeezing out the Japanese land forces from this area. Lae and Salamaua were the first two points in New Guinea occupied by the Japanese more than a year ago.

It was originally intended that these should be advanced air bases against Port Moresby, the Allied base, and spearheads for future advances into Papua.

For 13 months the Japanese have clung to these strategic sites, although for some months now they have been of little use as air bases and have turned into something of liabilities.

Large numbers of troops have been put in there, and when the Papuan campaign was in full swing they were the chief supply bases for enemy forces operating from the Buna beachhead. Lately there have been signs that the position at Lae and Salamua has been rapidly deteriorating.

Allied Blockade Holds

Again, largely due to the Allied air blockade, food supplies and men are running low. The Japanese tried to rectify the position by a strong convoy in January, most of which was dispersed before it could reach Lae. They tried again the first week of this month when in the Bismarck Sea disaster the powerful armada bringing in stores and men was annihilated.

The enemy has now been compelled to use an expensive and limited method of submarine supply to keep his garrison in the Lae area in existence.

This method doesn't seem to have been any more successful than those already tried. Matters have been made still worse by the unrelenting daily attacks made by Allied planes against installations and supply dumps from the Markham Valley in the north to Mubo in the south.

It cannot be far from the day when the enemy's position here will be hopeless unless he risks another large convoy or evacuates his troops under the guns of Allied attack planes and bombers.

With this slow and relentless aerial pressure against enemy land forces in New Guinea has gone on exhaustive search for any signs of Japanese offensive preparations over the whole area from Wewak to Buka and Buin Faisi. This recently culminated in spotting the air armada massed around Rabaul on March 23.

Waited Time to Strike

The Japanese building up of air strength around Rabaul has been a gradual process, but the Allies did not strike heavily until the numbers and composition of enemy planes reached almost the maximum of the capacity of his three fields at Rabaul, Lakunai Vanakunai, and Rapopo.

Then Flying Fortresses went over and for two hours sowed havoc among the parked air crews.

It is impossible to say what actual damage was done as the attack was under cover of darkness, but it is estimated that at least 50 per cent of the planes concentrated there were destroyed or damaged.

In any case, something fairly serious must have happened to the Japanese on that night because there have been no signs of additional strength to enemy air power in this area.

These facts, as well as the continual harassment of enemy shipping and air and land bases all over this sector, make the picture over New Guinea fairly bright for the moment.

Enemy Activity at Timor

It is the northwest sector that now presents the bigger immediate problem. Japanese shipping among the islands north of Australia and along the coast of Dutch New Guinea is more active than at any other time.

At Kaimana and off Cape Van Den Bosch in Dutch New Guinea and at Ambon large ships have been sighted and bombed. Smaller ships and enemy activity on land in Timor, in the Kai Islands in Dobo and in Tanimbar—islands due north of Central Australia—have been attacked.

No one can shut his eyes to the fact that Japan is very busy doing something here on a front which up to the end of last year was almost dormant.

This activity can quite easily be the normal reaction after Japan's lack of success in the Solomons and Papua and his loss of freedom of movement in the seas between New Guinea and New Britain. Having failed on one flank the enemy is trying on another. But whether all this feverish activity is an endeavor to strengthen the line from Timor to Dutch New Guinea against eventual Allied attack, or whether it is primarily preparation for an offensive move so as to get better defensive line than the one at present held, isn't yet clear. There are, however, some facts that might well explain enemy plans in this sector.

Position of Port Moresby

There is the fact that the eastern assault on Port Moresby has failed. There is the fact that the strongest defensive line that the Japanese can have for the protection of the Netherlands Indies and Rabaul [the line which undoubtedly they want] is Timor, Jerauke [in Dutch New Guinea], Port Moresby, Milne Bay, and Buin Faisi. This line well held would cancel out any chance of successful attack from Australia either to the north or northeast.

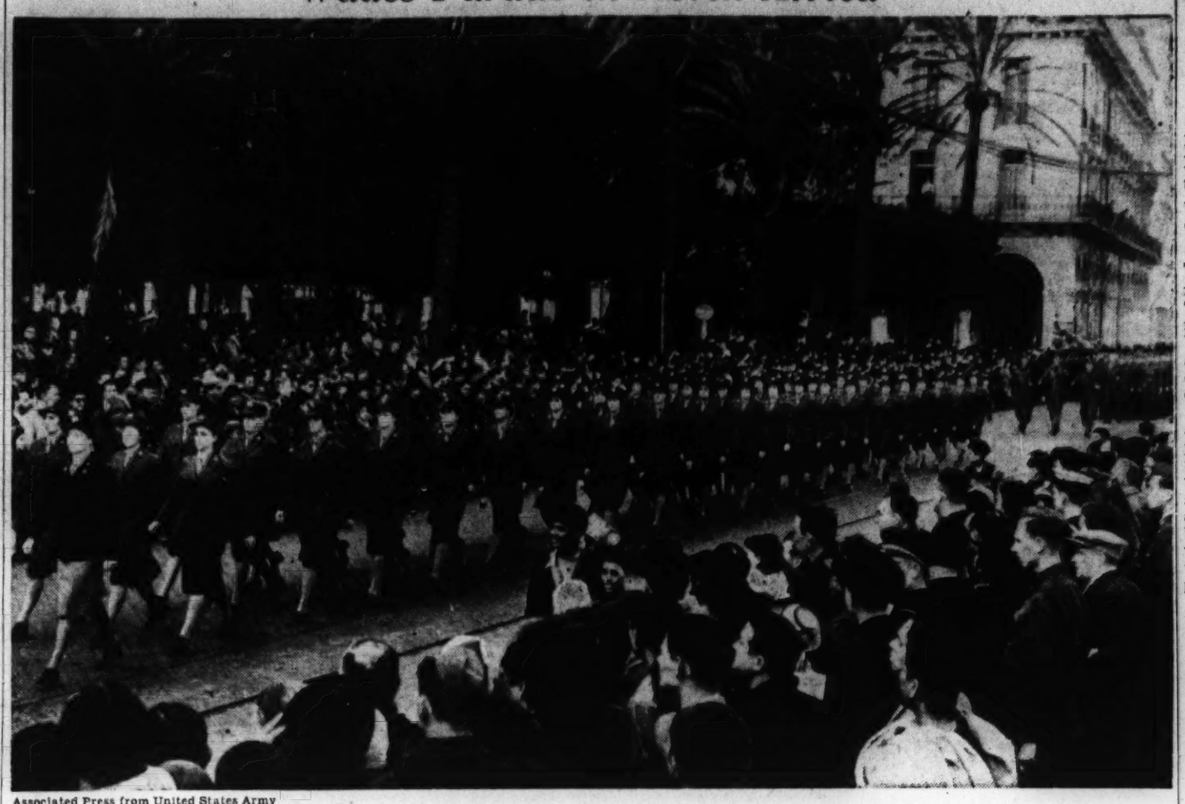
There is the fact that Port Moresby could be attacked from the west via the Torres Straits provided that Merauke was in Japanese hands.

There is the fact that a Japanese stealthy encroachment down the west coast of Dutch New Guinea must put Merauke in jeopardy. There is the fact that with Merauke in enemy hands the problem of supply to Darwin would be seriously tangled.

These give the northwestern sector of General MacArthur's front special interest at the present time. There doesn't seem to be any indication that the Japanese are contemplating a large-scale offensive aimed at conquest of the Australian mainland.

Under present circumstances that would be an expensive, exhausting, and relatively unprofitable undertaking which in the long run would not do much to strengthen Japanese defense of the Netherlands Indies, which, after all, is the main object of their concern. A limited offensive, however, with the purpose of improving their present defensive line would seem to be a logical move and would explain recent activity around northern Australian waters.

Waacs Parade in North Africa



Associated Press from United States Army

American Women Keep in Step With Their Allies

Crowds line the streets in Algiers as a contingent of United States Waacs, the first to arrive in Africa, marches in a tri-nations parade of American, British, and French troops. Behind the Waacs is a detachment of British Tommies.

Bomb-Rain Alters Nazi Morale Barometer

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Until now fluctuations in German morale seemed to keep in tune with the rhythm of the seasons. There was always a low in winter and a gradual rise in spring. The height was reached during summer, and when autumn approached, morale began to decline. That was so in the "phony war" period and even more so after Germany's defeats in the battle for England, the battle for Moscow, and the battle for Stalingrad—all three of which events took place between September and November of three successive years.

This rhythm has been so conspicuous that recent Nazi propaganda, instead of denying any "seasonal fluctuations," has admitted, and even emphasized, that they exist and has been trying to profit from this very fact. Dr. Goebbels and his assistants have deliberately attempted to establish something like a causative connection between warm weather and German military successes. Already last January Marshal Göring promised the Germans that their armies would roll forward once more when the sun would stand high in the skies.

Military commentators, such as Lieutenant-General Dittmar, hint at big and favorable changes at the Eastern Front resulting from the winter's eclipse. The General himself, in a series of talks on the Russian Winter Battle, repeatedly referred to the "Law of the Seasons," implying that German successes in spring and summer were bound to surpass Russian winter successes every time and that, therefore, granted a sufficient number of springs and summers, nothing could rob the Germans of ultimate victory.

Barometer Doesn't Act Right

However, there are indications that this year German morale is somewhat reluctant to join in the spring rising. According to "Station 49," a secret social-democratic radio transmitter inside Germany, some of whose announcements were recorded in the United States, a considerable number of workers, men and women alike, show unmistakable signs of war-weariness and of Third-Reich weariness.

Station 49 disclosed that a large portion of the women refused to register for compulsory factory work. In the districts of Hamburg and Essen the number of work-draft evaders was said to have amounted to 60 per cent of the available women power. In Essen, the registration period had to be prolonged by one week, in Leipzig by two weeks. The secret stations reported that in Dresden an angry crowd blocked the entrance to the registration office, while at Kiel a batch of women, lined up for registration outside the office building, was lured away by a column of female demonstrants who marched past them shouting, "Down with the war effort! We go shopping! Come with us!"

Another symptom for the spreading of dissatisfaction was the refusal of a growing number of workers to pay membership dues to the National Socialist Welfare Organization and the German Labor Front. Between last January and the middle of last March 3,000 miners in the Rhinish-Westfalian mining district were reported to have cancelled their membership with the National Socialist Welfare Organization. In the Saxony district 70 functionaries were said to have resigned from office in various Nazi organizations. They declared to be overburdened. In Zwickau, however, three resigning functionaries said frankly that they left because "there was no sense in carrying on."

Judging from Station 49, the continuous RAF attacks take a heavy toll among German workers.

In the attack on Munich, on March 9, 142 workers were killed in the municipal gas works, 97 at the Krause engine factory and 143 at the Bavarian motor works. Casualties during the last attack on Nuremberg were quoted as "more than 900." All in all 6,800 night workers were reported killed as a result of the last 40 RAF attacks.

The precariousness of the German labor situation could be seen from the complaint that air-raid alarms are given too late. The bombs begin falling before the workers have had time to go to the shelters. When American flying fortresses attacked Hamm and Paderborn in daylight recently, the alarm signal coincided with the first explosions. This, although the Americans had to fly more than 350 miles of enemy territory, which ought to have given ample time for taking precautionary measures. Evidently the Nazis think that they cannot afford to interrupt production for too long a time and rather risk loosing a certain percentage of their workers.

Nazis Apprehensive Over Drop in Births

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, April 3

A Berlin dispatch to the Tribune de Geneve said that the German birth rate has dropped sharply despite Nazi proposals for increasing the population.

Evidence that German authorities are apprehensive is contained in Nazi Police Chief Heinrich Himmler's Das Schwarze Korps, which expressed the belief that if the drop continued for a period of years there would be a "national catastrophe."

The Tribune de Geneve quoted the March issue of Wirtschaft Und Statistik as showing there was a net decline in German births in the past three years.

Fishing Pact Views Divergent

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP) — German and Japanese broadcasts describing the recent Russo-Japanese fishing agreement took divergent views as to its merits.

The German radio was heard on March 27 to state that the agreement "failed to satisfy the Japanese public." It said the fact that the agreements have since 1936 been settled by a modus vivendi lasting for 12 months "is unbearable to Japanese national feeling, and is creating innumerable difficulties for the Japanese fishing industry, which every year anew must conduct difficult and protracted negotiations on the practical application of provisions laid down."

But the Japanese radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission hailed the pact as a favorable one.

It declared that Tokyo papers "this morning were unanimous in editorially welcoming the signature of the Soviet-Japanese fishery modus vivendi as indicating the sincerity of both nations to abide by the spirit and letter of the Soviet-Japanese neutrality agreement."

Refugee Poles in Africa Learn Modern Agricultural Methods

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Polish Government reports that there are now above 20,000 Polish civilians in East Africa. These are practically all members of the families of soilders in General Anders' army, and like these soldiers have been evacuated from Russia.

These civilians have been taken in groups of thousands to various parts of Africa; 8,000 to Tanganyika, 7,000 to Uganda, 3,000 to Northern Rhodesia, and about 1,000—mainly boys of school age—to Nyasaland.

A program to make these people self-supporting by giving them training in some craft or occupation has been put in operation. While this training looks forward to the time when the Polish refugees will return to their own country, that they may be fitted to be self-supporting there, its first purpose is to acquaint these people with the methods of modern colonial agriculture.

This training, therefore, is being carried on with the help of agricultural instructors from the British Colonial Service. The work is well advanced and it is expected that the "colonists" will before long be able to support themselves. Weavers already are at work at their looms, and Polish textiles even now are on the market in South Africa. The production of rugs has become one of the items recently undertaken.

The children in these new colonial groups are objects of special care.

Chungking Put on Meat Ration In Co-operative Store Chain

By Overseas News Agency, Inc.

CHUNGKING, China (By Radio) April 3—Chungking, in its sixth year of war, has gone into the rationing of meat.

Until recently citizens of Chungking could procure almost any kind of food they desired, provided they could afford it. The Chinese people are supposed to be great eaters. One out of every three shops in China's wartime Capital is connected in one way or another with the food business.

Out of a total of 24,420 business licenses issued by the municipal government in the past year 8,970 were granted to establishments dealing in the marketing, processing, retailing, or serving of food.

There are in this city 8,685 noodle shops and 172 restaurants serving food of various provincial tastes as well as foreign food. To eliminate unnecessary waste the authorities have worked out a comprehensive system of rationing food, with pork as the first item on the program.

Under the new ration system, the city is divided into a number of districts. Each district has a co-operative store to which its residents must subscribe at least one share at $50 a share. Upon becoming a shareholder, each citizen is entitled to buy a weekly ration of pork and other daily necessities.

Restaurants considered unnecessary have been closed and those allowed to remain open are made to adhere to a set of rigid regulations. The seating capacity is restricted. No restaurant is allowed more than 15 tables. Another regulation restricts the number of dishes that may be served.

A feat in prewar days might have cost the host anywhere from $100 to $400. Now the maximum cost cannot be more than $200. Even the cost of tea parties is limited by regulation to $20 per guest.

Authorities have also made strenuous efforts to cope with the rising price of other daily necessities through putting a price ceiling on 906 kinds of commodities at the price prevailing on Nov. 30, 1942. The price ceiling for a bag of flour, for example, is $190, whereas before the program became operative the price ranged from $250 to $300.

Recreation Eases Monotony At Guantanamo Bay Station

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Forces in the Atlantic

GUANTANAMO BAY NAVAL BASE, Cuba, April 3—Naval and Marine authorities here have established numerous activities with which to combat what Mme. Chiang Kai-shek has called "the monotony of waiting, just waiting." They have provided opportunities for sports and educational classes. They offer motion pictures every night at two open-air theaters. With one or two minor exceptions, all facilities are available free on equal terms to enlisted men and officers.

A typical week end finds sailors and marines riding horseback, playing the nine-hole golf course, using the three swimming pools, the innumerable tennis courts, the skeet range, the basketball courts and baseball fields, and the newly built track. More than 25 group teams play in tournaments. During the week, athletics continue as part of the training program.

The focal point of the recreational program here is the Fleet Canteen, with its reading and game rooms, and a depot from which athletic equipment may be borrowed. In addition to movies, there are visits by the popular USO Camp Show units once a month or six weeks, and amateur shows put on by young persons of Guantanamo City. In addition, men may hear regular band concerts and borrow books from one of the libraries.

The recently opened schoolhouse and chapel dominate a rise overlooking Guantanamo Bay.

More than 250 officers and enlisted men are studying Spanish, gunnery, and mathematics at the schoolhouse. Officials expect to increase the teaching staff, which now numbers two officers and an enlisted mechanic who teaches Spanish. The school also controls a large film library and shows technical films each week.

A high Navy official described the new officer's club, which opened March 13, as "a contribution on the part of the Navy Department, which thoroughly understands the recreational needs of officers and men at bases so isolated and cut off from the normal life enjoyed by personnel serving at bases near large cities."

The Cuban Capital is 800 miles and 24 hours by train from Guantanamo Bay. It takes a seven-hour train ride to reach Santiago, even though that historic city is only 45 miles from here.

Liberty parties make regular excursions to three communities in the vicinity. On Saturday, week-end liberty parties of from 150 to 200 men are given entertainment in Santiago by a Cuban-American committee.

Guantanamo expects to open a USO club and dormitory this month and plans are being studied for such a building in Santiago. The only town near enough for nightly "liberty" is Caimanera, which looks like a United States western frontier town of the Seventies. Because of sanitation problems in Caimanera, only small parties are allowed to visit the town.

The problem of isolation has been increased by the war-produced increase in personnel. More men are now here for longer periods of time than was the case heretofore. At present, each man goes on 15-day leave about once each year and has a "liberty" about once each six weeks. The Guantanamo Bay Naval Establishment is like a small American town. But it is a town without mothers, sisters, sweethearts, and wives. One of the pathetic sights here is the group of low-cost bungalows which were built to house men and their families stationed here. After "Pearl Harbor" all the women and children were sent back to the States and most of the bungalows never have been used by them.

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Defense Against Spies Plugged by House Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—With House passage of the Justice Department's war-security bill, Congress was on the way this week end to plugging dangerous legal gaps in the nation's defenses against spies and saboteurs.

Whether Congress would hold the line against breaches in the inflation front with equal firmness became problematical as Farm State Senators mobilized to override President Roosevelt's veto of the Bankhead bill which would prevent deduction of Government payments to farmers in computing parity prices for farm products.

After a tempestuous session, the House passed with a voice vote yesterday the bill empowering courts to invoke the capital penalty as well as lesser punishments against persons convicted of wilfully committing hostile acts against wartime America. The measure now goes to the Senate where the Judiciary Committee promises early action.

Misgivings that the measure threatened serious curtailment of civil liberties, especially freedom of the press, resulted in three days of controversial debate, during which eight modifying amendment were adopted, several of them presented by Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, to alleviate these fears.

Critics Not Satisfied

Even the Sumner amendments were not sufficient to satisfy outspoken New Deal critics, who gained acceptance of an amendment proposed by Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York providing:

"Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent any citizen or citizens or any newspaper or other publication . . . from freely discussing or openly criticizing the domestic or foreign policies of the Administration or the Federal Government or of any public official or from discussing or criticizing any existing or proposed law, regulation, directive, or executive order."

The gaps in the law which Attorney General Francis Biddle asked Congress to close have been many. Under existing statutes, for instance, the eight saboteurs who debarked from a Nazi submarine last summer and were caught with plans and materials for sabotaging factories would have faced not more than two years' imprisonment had they not been deemed subject to military jurisdiction.

As drafted by the Committee, the Security Act provides that whoever, when the United States is at war, commits any hostile act as defined in the bill shall upon conviction suffer execution or imprisonment for life or for such terms of years as the court may direct. Modifying amendments specified that the hosile act must be shown to have been wilful and altered the fines levied.

Inflation Battle Looms

On the inflation front, congressional forces were preparing for a pitched battle in the Senate April 6 which would test the strength of the Administration counterdrive against price and wage increases inaugurated in the President's message vetoing the Bankhead bill.

Although officials in the front line of the inflation battle were warning that the nation had reached the "turning point," Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader, was able to predict only that there was "a good chance" of the Senate voting to sustain the veto when it takes up the measure Tuesday afternoon under a unanimous-consent agreement.

Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama predicted early enactment of the measure which Prentiss Brown, Price Administrator, said would boost food prices so as to cost consumers and taxpayers an additional $2,000,000,000 a year.

Administration leaders, hopeful of sustaining the veto in the House, where the city vote is strongest, if not in the Senate, were cheered by the prompt indorsement given the President's veto message by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. In a joint statement these leaders declared:

"Congress must recognize that a vote in support of the Bankhead bill is a vote to increase food prices and the general cost of living for every American and to invite inflation."

Ship Union Sees Waste In Program

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—The National Maritime Union has announced it had written President Roosevelt, asking him "to prevent the United States Maritime Service from wasting $83,000,000 and valuable manpower in a useless program that would jeopardize the safety of ships, lives, and cargoes."

The letter, signed by Joseph Curran, union President, said that young men in the Government's merchant seaman training schools "had been sitting around in training stations and shipping pools for months because there are no jobs available for them."

Asserting the union had opposed a request of Telfair Knight, Director of the Maritime Service, to extend the training program, the letter said a recent War Manpower Commission survey showed New York State had 24,550 men who had practical experience at sea, of whom only 891 actually were engaged in the maritime industry. It said the supply of skilled manpower "is ignored while steps are taken to waste an additional $83,000,000 of the Government funds."

"In recent weeks," the letter said, "there have been mass disenrollments from the schools because those men have been demoralized by months of idleness and because they are unable to take an active part in the war effort."

The union claimed the War Shipping Administration had requested the United States Coast Guard to sign young men as able-bodied seamen on merchant vessels when they had never been aboard a merchant ship and had only three to four months' training in shoreside stations.

"There is no shortage of seamen which could under any circumstances justify such a drastic risk to the safety of our ships, crews, and cargoes," Mr. Curran wrote. "Such a move would break down the high standards of safety so ably established by the United States Coast Guard under the leadership of Vice-Admiral Waesche."

"We feel that this situation warrants your personal investigation and we earnestly request you to take all necessary steps to prevent further waste of Government funds and manpower."

Looking Up to See Mme. Chiang

Associated Press

Episode in California's Welcome

Two-year-old Waine Low, his arm around the sturdy leg of an American soldier, holds an enviable vantage point for a view of the wife of the Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, as China's "First Lady" took part in a parade at Los Angeles.

Mme. Chiang at Los Angeles Stresses Peace Planning Now

By Kimmis Hendrick

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, April 3—Mme Chiang Kai-shek's seventh and doubtless her last press conference during her 6,500-mile American tour found her earnestness matched by questions definitely keyed to the serious tempo of these times. The conference clearly indicated that Los Angeles, like San Francisco, senses the long-range implications of its site overlooking the Pacific and is grateful for the guidance Mme Chinag's own clear concepts give it.

Los Angeles was thrilled by the wife of China's Generalissimo from the moment she arrived. From the crowded flower-decked steps of City Hall where she was officially greeted by Mayor Fletcher Bowron three days ago, she looked across the modern civic center and drew a promise of hope for her own people. She said that from this the fifth largest city of America which has been mostly built during the past 25 years, devastated China gathers reassurance that its own war-torn communities can be rebuilt in a quarter of a century or less.

Her coming was on the kind of summery spring morning, as though the climate itself was eager to prepare for her address which is to be given in Hollywood Bowl Sunday under the open sky.

Mayor Bowron, who read a presentation scroll written by James Hilton, author of "Lost Horizon," told her that she had indeed come to Shangri-La, inasmuch as the airplanes that had bombed Tokyo, it has since been learned, were all made here.

At her press conference Friday morning, Mme. Chiang skillfully turned tables on some who asked her views about American problems by proposing questions herself. When it was asked what the United States can best do to aid China, she said that the best help would come as Americans are willing to study the world situation not superficially but deeply and honestly—and then act according to their own lights.

She left no doubt, however, of the supreme value to China of America's military help, nor of the need to increase it. But she made plain her point that aiding China means aiding everyone concerned, and illustrated this by stating that in last weeks China has been furnishing American planes there with gasoline.

Mme. Chiang sketched for the gathering China's long history of isolationism, its ancient disposition to regard all other peoples as barbarians, and then its sudden realization that during the centuries of its seclusion it had been surpassed by the outside world in very numerous ways.

Today China knows that its place in future Asia means its willingness to assume responsibility, not clamor for privilege. This is not altruism, she insisted, but rather the inevitable long-range alternate to myopic self-seeking.

There remained no doubt of Mme. Chiang's certainty that planning for world peace is timely now. A question asked about conversations on world peace, meaning diplomatic parleys, but she put the emphasis on the need that people everywhere and not just the officials think and talk among themselves and with others about the great issues of these times.

Army Denies Intimidation Accusations

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Army officials have denied an accusation by John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers President, that agents of the Army military intelligence service intimidated miners "with the implied suggestion that a second military front is to be established in the coal fields of the country."

On the heels of Mr. Lewis' assertion yesterday that Army men were appearing at district offices in the Fifth and Sixth Corps areas, Maj. Gen. H. S. Aurand, commanding general of the Sixth Service Command, speaking in Chicago, said:

"There are no military intelligence agents in this service command who have the authority to use intimidating tactics. Such action is an impossibility."

At Columbus, Ohio, Maj. Gen. Fred C. Wallace, commanding general of the Fifth Service Command, declared:

"No military intelligence personnel of the Fifth Service Command has appeared at any district office of the United Mine Workers, has approached any of its officers, or any of ithe miners."

Mr. Lewis made the assertion after a negotiating meeting with the northern Appalachian soft coal mine operators. He charged that "agents of military intelligence are appearing at our district offices demanding names of coal companies, locations of mines, names of officers and members of local unions.

Seconding Mr. Lewis' charge were Ray Edmundson, Chicago, President of District 12, U. M. W., and Louis Austin, Terre Haute, Ind., District 11 head.

In Chicago, Mr. Edmundson said:

"I can verify the statements made by Mr. Lewis from personal experience and from information from local union officers in various parts of the State. Also local management personnel.

"Army intelligence has a bunch of Gestapo agents, or persons imitating the Gestapo in intimidating and coercing workers in an attempt to win submission to a starvation role in the war effort, as dictated by the bureaucrats in Washington."

Mr. Austin said a man with credentials showing he was from Army Intelligence was in his Terre Haute office Wednesday inquiring why Indiana miners had not yet signed a temporary agreement with strip mine operators.

"When I asked him what he had been 'checking up,'" Mr. Austin said, "he said, 'the sentiment of the miners.'"

He said he did not remember the name of the man who called, but that he was dressed in civilian clothes.

The Fifth Service Command covers Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Ohio, and the Sixth includes Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

Churches' Role in Peace Involves 11-Point Task

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3—Eleven declarations outlining the rôle of churches in helping to lay the foundations for a just peace formulated by the Geneva study department of the World Council of Churches in Switzerland were made public here today by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

The declarations are based on official, unofficial and private statements made during the war, not identified as to source, in order, it was said, to remove the proposals from the realm of political passions. The declarations, understood to include sentiments of church leaders in enemy countries, are:

1. The church has a specific task in relation to peacemaking and the creation of international order.

2. The church performs its task in this realm by being itself a world-wide fellowship under one Lord in which national differences are transcended.

3. The church is to announce to the nations that Jesus Christ is Lord over all men and all powers.

4. The church is to proclaim the divine commandments concerning the order which is to reign in the world.

5. The church is to call the nations to repentance for their common guilt and to work for their reconciliation.

6. The church is to proclaim that international relations must be subordinated to law.

7. The church is to proclaim that the state is neither an aim in itself nor a law unto itself and that its God-given function is to maintain an order based on law which guarantees fundamental human rights.

8. The church is to proclaim that political power must be exercised with a sense of responsibility toward all those who are affected by that power.

9. The church is to proclaim that society must provide all of its members with the opportunity to fulfill a meaningful vocation and that it should provide conditions of social security for all.

10. The church is to proclaim that the nations are interdependent and that they are all to share in the resources of the earth.

11. The church is to proclaim that no people can claim the right to rule over another people, and that the dominating purpose of colonial administration must be to prepare colonial peoples for self-government.

Although there was general agreement among the world church leaders on the 11 points, individual spokesmen and groups voiced disagreement with details and with the approach and emphasis, the announcement said.

"Some would concentrate all attention on the fundamental theological issues, others, on the contrary, would work for a purely pragmatic and practical common program of action," it continued. "Some consider that the crucial main problem is one of moral motivation; others, that it is the problem of transforming the political and social systems.

"The authors are convinced that an ecumenical consensus is emerging concerning the function and message of the church in relation to international life. The importance of this fact must not be minimized. It means nothing less than that—for the first time in centuries—these churches are enabled to take a common attitude and to render a common witness to the true foundations of peace."

Announcement of the 11 declarations follows a statement issued on March 19 by the Federal Council's Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace featuring six political propositions that should underlie world organization and order.

Now—Overproduction of Hair New Threat to U. S. Morale

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—If the Government doesn't want America's hair hanging down over its collar and its women using perfumed shoe paste for mascara, it had better take steps, Joseph Byrne counselled the Senate Banking Committee April 1.

Mr. Byrne, Secretary of the Beauty and Barber Supply Institute, explained that neck dusters, straight edge razors, and other essential items of professional hardware are rapidly disappearing from the market, and said it is going to be mighty hard to keep the nation's 500,000 hair dryers and permanent wave machines drying and waving without a few spare parts.

"We think the war effort will be aided if the beauty and barber shops are able to continue," he said.

"I need not tell you what a terrible sight the male population would be in the course of 90 days if they didn't have the services of a barber. . . .

"It will not benefit the home front to reduce the attractiveness of the American woman and it may dull the enthusiasm of the soldier home on leave. England tried it and it did not work. Even Germany realizes the need for maintaining the attractiveness of the population—both male and female—on the home front."

Mr. Byrne appeared along with other businessmen to endorse a pending bill which would establish an Office of Civilian Supply separate from the War Production Board.

England, he said, learned her beauty lesson after "a sad experiment."

"They tried to discontinue the manufacture and distribution of beauty products and automatically a contribution was made to the black market in beauty products," he recalled. "Lipsticks and creams began to be turned out in garages and cellars. In some instances, scented shoe polish, which contains an ingredient harmful to the eyes, was being sold for mascara."

Mr. Byrne came out unequivocally for bobbed hair; said it added to a woman's youthful appearance and was a decided safety factor in war plants.

"War plants are finding that installations of beauty shops and cosmetic counters are cutting down absenteeism," he added.

Skymaster Lands At Chicago Plant

CHICAGO (AP)—A Doublas O-54 Skymaster, largest freight transport plane in the United States Air Forces, landed March 31 at the airport adjoining the Douglas Aircraft Company plant where assembly of similar craft is planned.

The plane, a four-motored military version of the DC-4 designed for commercial airline use, and first flown in 1938, carried a crew of five. Fully loaded, it weighs about 50,000 pounds, but its speed, range, and pay load are military secrets.

The Skymaster flew here from the Douglas company's main factory at Santa Monica, Calif.

Mexican Governor Visits Washington

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP) — Dr. Ganzalo Bautista, Governor of the State of Puebla, Mexico, is on his way to Washington, the Mexican Embassy has announced.

His visit, the Embassy said, is in acknowledgment of Harvard University's co-operation in establishing the National Observatory at Tonansintla, Puebla, in February, 1942.

After conferring with Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Undersecretary Sumner Welles, Dr. Bautista will go to Boston for five days and will meet with the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, which is holding a special session in his honor.

Mexican Ambassador Francisco Castillo Najera, Dr. Luis Enrique Erro, director of the National Observatory, and Dr. Carlos Graef, assistant director, will accompany Dr. Bautista to Boston. Dr. Bautista intends to invite Harvard natural scientists to a physics conference in Puebla in May.

Robert Montgomery Back From South Pacific Action

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3 (AP)—Back from South Pacific sea battles, former screen star Robert Montgomery headed today for Los Angeles, and a reunion with his wife and two children, whom he has seen only five days during the past two years.

Actor Montgomery — Lieut. Commander Henry Montgomery, Jr., to the Navy—arrived yesterday with a 30-day leave.

FBI Holds N. Y. Man On Hijacking Charge

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—E. E. Conroy, special agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation here, has announced the arrest of Anthony Colonna, alias "Jimmy Valentine," on charges of leading a ring in hijacking $50,000 worth of liquor from New Jersey trucks.

Colonna, described by Mr. Conroy as a former safe-cracker, was arraigned before Federal Judge Samuel Mandelbaum and held in bail of $25,000. He was arrested in Harlem after a six-months search and charged specifically with violating the Federal Stolen Properties Act, Mr. Conroy said.

Mr. Conroy said that last October 11 members of the hijacking ring had been arrested, and later four more were taken prisoners in New York, New Jersey and Alexandria, Va. Nine members, the agent said, were arraigned recently in a Newark, N. J., federal court, eight pleading guilty and the ninth being convicted by a jury. All nine are now awaiting sentence.

Over Half of Autos Exceed Speed Limit

WASHINGON (AP)—Fifty-three per cent of all passenger automobiles still exceed the 35-mile speed limit on rural roads, the Public Roads Administration reported, but a year ago 91 per cent were over the limit.

The study showed that 22 per cent travel faster than 40 miles an hour, compared with 78 per cent last year. Trucks' average speed dropped from 39 to 35 miles an hour, and busses from 48 to 37.

New Mexico had the highest average passenger car speed—44 miles an hour—followed by Missouri with 43. North Dakota had the lowest average—30 miles an hour. Other averages:

West Virginia, 33; New Jersey, Louisiana and South Dakota, 34; Illinois, Vermont, Virginia, and Wyoming, 35; California, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Ohio, 36; Alabama, 37; Arizona, 40; Colorado, Georgia, Maine, Alabama, Michigan, Nevada, and Oregon, 37; North Carolina and South Carolina, 38; Minnesota and Utah, 39; Washington, 40.

Italians to Honor U. S. Attorney General

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—U. S. Attorney General Francis Biddle will be the first recipient of a "four freedoms award" to be given annually by the Italian-American Labor Council, Luigi Antonini, President, announced March 30.

Mr. Biddle will be presented with a gold medal and plaque at a mass meeting April 13 at Carnegie Hall, commemorating the 200th birthday anniversary of Thomas Jefferson. Antonini said speakers would be Associate Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court and Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes.

Attorney General Biddle was selected, Mr. Antonini said, for "recognition and appreciation of his lifting the stigma of enemy aliens from nearly 600,000 Italian-speaking folk loyal to America and devoted and industrious in their effort to assure and speed the victory of the United Nations over the Hitler - Mussolini - Hirohito Axis."

Press May Attend Meeting Of Allies on Food Program

Continued from Page 1

to talk to the delegates representing the United Nations.

"Such arrangements," Mr. Clapper declared, "go far beyond the sphere of military censorship. They reach very frankly into political censorship.

"What concerns me about this proposed exclusion of the press from such a nonmilitary affair as an international food conference is that the same reasons will be used to impose a similar blockade on the press after the war. If we are afraid a free press will damage the United Nations now, won't we still be afraid of it after the war?"

Caution Essential

Mr. Clapper fully recognizes, as did the earlier article in these columns, that there will inevitably be need for great restraint and responsibility in connection with this conference—exercised by both delegates and correspondents—but he contends that the record of the press in the war is ample assurance that no necessary secrecy would be violated.

"Obviously, the reasons that prompt the White House to feel that a United Nations conference should be thus isolated from the normal operations of newspaper correspondents will be the same reasons that will be found persuasive by Administration officials when subsequent United Nations conferences are held," Mr. Clapper wrote.

"Newspaper editors have been requested to accept this policy. What else will they be asked to accept if this precedent is established?

"There could have been no objections if the Government had called in the press, explained some of the considerations, and emphasized that international relations might be done serious injury by irresponsible handling of news or comment.

No Opportunity Given

"But the press is being given no opportunity to be either responsible or irresponsible. It is proposed to shut it out flatly.

"Anyone will recognize that the United Nations are still in the formative period, that their first meetings may thrive or wither, depending upon how they are carried off. An irresponsible press can do fateful damage to international relations, particularly in a time like this.

"But a free press is not necessarily an irresponsible press."

Mr. Clapper concluded that the American people will never be satisfied with merely Government handouts for the story of what the United Nations are thinking and planning and preparing to do as a result of this important conference on world food problems.

Editor & Publisher, weekly magazine of the newspaper profession, put the Government's case for its proposed policy of no-coverage with care and sympathy, but contended it is unnecessary, and dangerous and will produce inadequate news of vital developments. It said:

"The reason for this extraordinary request by two men [Mr. Davis and Mr. Early] who achieved high distinction as reporters before getting into government employment is that piecemeal reports and premature disclosure of the conference's deliberations might stir up antagonisms against the United States and its policies in handling food problems.

"That is a laudable object, but from the standpoint of journalism, the method of achieving it appears to reflect with complete injustice on the patriotism and competency of the American newspaper and its reporters. There have been conferences of equal importance many times throughout the past quarter century in which reporters were permitted free access to the delegates—and without any international earthquakes resulting.

"American editors have had abundant confidence in Mr. Davis and the honesty of his intentions, but we don't think many of them will like this latest proposal. We have learned to trust news gathered by normal reporting procedure, and we have an innate distrust of the handout from whatever source. And Editor & Publisher recommends to Messrs. Davis and Early that they reconsider their plan now.

"The American press has not merited any such cavalier treatment as this proposal implies. Newspapers have kept faith with the Government on every occasion involving even remote military consideration. They will do so again and again. They are worthy of trust, not of insult."

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Early stated that a press office would be established to facilitate coverage of the meeting. He said he had conferred with Mr. Davis and with Michael McDermott, Chief of the State Department's Division of Current Information.

Regarding the proposed press office, from other sources it is indicated that President Roosevelt hopes the OWI reporters will cover conference developments so thoroughly that other reporters will refrain from buttonholing delegates to obtain first-hand versions of what goes on.

Mr. Early said the office was being set up "obviously for the convenience of newspapermen," and would be in charge of top-ranking press relations officials of the State Department and the OWI.

Indicating a change of policy over what was first communicated to editors in an earlier memorandum, Mr. Davis indicated that plans for the conference do not contemplate barring reporters from covering the meeting as they would any other major story.

Summoned by President

He said he and Mr. Early were summoned to Mr. Roosevelt's office after a press conference during which the President said the international parley would be held in an isolated city to permit delegates to work unhampered by reporters. Mr. Davis said the President then informed him and Mr. Early that he wanted the nation's newspapers to get all the news of the conference.

"Someone has to get the news out," Mr. Davis said in response to inquiries today. "But the OWI never has wanted to cover anything for the press of the nation and I don't think that it is essential in this case."

"Is it the plan to bar newspapermen from the premises on which the conference will be held?" he was asked.

"I know of no such plan," he replied. "There certainly will be reporters on the premises."

He also said that he, Mr. Early and Mr. McDermott are working out arrangements for the release of information about the conference. He indicated that these arrangements would be completed within a fortnight.

Brewers Facing Curtailment

Continued from Page 1

their product and damaging its flavor and strength.

If the brewers should change present brewing proportions—70 per cent malt and 30 per cent corn, rice or other grains, in favor of using more grain, they would be cutting deeper into national food resources.

The handwriting on the wall is that either the alcohol production must suffer or the brewers must decrease their operations.

Chemical engineers of the WPB have surveyed the possibility of converting the entire brewing industry to the manufacture of alcohol just as the distilleries have been converted. But the reported judgment was that conversion was not economically feasible, because of the high cost of converting, the high price at which alcohol would be produced and the amount of critical materials that would be consumed.

Still the effort to increase alcohol production goes steadily ahead. Eight new plants are now projected or under construction. Dr. Donald B. Keyes, chief of the chemical industries branch of the WPB, says plans call for use of whole wheat and granular flour as well as corn in alcohol plants now in operation or being engineered. Other plants are using waste ethylene from petroleum for small-quantity production.

Industrial alcohol can be made from almost any organic material ranging from sugar to wood. The sugar solution method, using black strap molasses, is in decline because of the difficulty of importing the molasses. The wood process is experimental, possibly costly and may be delayed. The grain process is the most common, but for every 90 bushels of grain used, 10 bushels of malt are required, and that, to the brewers today, spells a sacrifice which up to now they have not been called upon to make.

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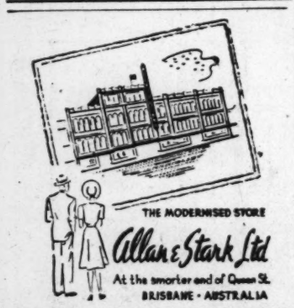

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Block Meetings: Neighbors in a Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Picture a group of about 20 men and women sitting around a crackling fire, munching apples, taking part in a spirited discussion, and you are visualizing a block meeting, a gathering of our neighborhood defense group.

Sponsored by the Office of Civilian Mobilization of the New York State War Council, the block meeting is a valuable part of the civilian war effort. Behind the block plan was the need for cooperation among neighbors in the so-called "target areas" and for securing civilian support in such matters as protection, conservation, salvage, health, nutrition, child care, and war budgeting.

Quick Orientation

My husband and I moved into our New York community as strangers. For us the block meetings have meant a quick orientation to our immediate neighborhood and community. Since the initial fall meeting friendships have ripened among our fellow residents. Not only have the block meetings provided a welcome to newcomers, but they have also fostered a new neighborliness among persons who were barely speaking acquaintances before.

Our meetings, by common consent, have been held fortnightly in the homes of the various neighbors. Members of the group have volunteered to lead a discussion on some topic relevant to the war effort. Our group leader has functioned primarily as the organizer of the block plan in our vicinity. For our guidance we have had a series of 10 outlines for discussion entitled "Fighting the War at Home" issued by the Office of Civilian Mobilization of the New York State War Council.

Quite spontaneously, our group decided it wished to go beyond the confines of the outlines, particularly to explore the subject of the postwar world. Accordingly, we have embarked on a series of meetings built around the kind of world order we wish to see following the war. The suggestions for topics come from the group. Occasionally, experts from the college in the community are invited to help us out. One evening was spent studying, debating, and criticizing the Atlantic Charter; another was devoted to postwar economic conditions. Our discussions are lively.

Cross Section

One might attribute the success of our block meetings to homogeneity. It is true that we all live in modest, single houses in a pleasant section of town. Here the point of similarity ends. The cross-sectional character of our group can be readily seen by a survey of the vocations of the members. In our circle are included a lawyer, a fireman, high school teachers, defense workers, a college professor, office workers, a telephone operator, a securities salesman, a painter, a store owner, and, of course, housewives. Likewise the Protestant, Jewish, and Catholic faiths are represented. We are not a group held together by bonds of social intercourse and convene only for this specific purpose.

The significance of the block meeting transcends the experience of camaraderie and the sense of dependence on one's neighbors in time of emergency. The block plan is a means of putting democracy into practice. It harks back to the New England town meeting where neighbors discussed the issues at stake before deciding the right course of action. It places the responsibility squarely on the civilian not only to do his part in promoting the war effort but to think for peace as well.

A. M. Y.

Burrow's Photo Studio

Girls of one of Tasmania's Rural Area Schools, tending seedlings in the school conservatory. A post-primary course is given to children of the rural schools, with emphasis upon deepening individual resourcefulness and enriching abilities for self-education.

Through the Editor's Window

Alphabets Into Patterns

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Did you ever, in the midst of reading something that has meant much to you, stop suddenly to realize what a miracle in individual experience is the very fact of reading at all? The very fact of the thoughts and happenings of one time and place being set down through a system of understood symbols so that we of another time and place may re-experience both?

Don't we rather take this marvel for granted? I suppose if we had had to sacrifice to get to primary school—perhaps coming from some remote mountaineer cabin—we might be more aware of this daily wonder. Most of us, especially since the Nazis revealed their barbarous attitude toward culture, are more actively grateful these days for books and the blessed freedom to read what we like. But I am thinking now, not of the accepted wonder of books, but of the more primal wonder of mastering space and time through written communication. (Were you ever on hand to share with a new First Grader his first exciting recognition of an idea conveyed through a grouping of letters?)

I was reading in one of the Gospels recently when the glory of all this burst over me anew. It is an experience worth courting.

If you have ever read any stories or novels laid in the days recorded by the Gospels or the Book of Acts, you must have put yourself in the place of some one of the characters long enough to think what it must have been like to have the message of Christ Jesus only by fragmentary statement or word of mouth. Among such stories, Wallace's "Ben-Hur" and Bulwer-Lytton's "The Last Days of Pompeii" still remain favorites of mine. More recently I have added to them Lloyd Douglas's deeply sincere novel "The Robe," which everybody seems to be reading and which should do a lot of good.

I cite books of this sort as a means of courting the experience of becoming aware of the marvel of being able to read—because first of all among the blessings bestowed by this ability is, I should say, that of being able to read the Gospel message. There is no greater wonder in store for an individual than the opportunity through reading to put himself into direct personal communication with those who witnessed the record therein. If we had to rely on word-of-mouth accounts, on rehashes done with even the best of intentions by our friends—think what we would lose.

And even after listing the Gospels, the glory of the mere fact of reading is not told. We each know what words and messages from an earlier time we would not wish to do without; what words and messages of comfort and cheer, of guidance and friendship of today make this process of communication we call writing and reading a priceless thing in our lives.

Sometime look up in The World Book, the Encyclopedia Britannica, or some other favorite book of reference the illustrated articles on "Alphabet," or "Writing," and the byroad articles they lead you into—like the one on "Hieroglyphics." It will afford a pleasant hour of deepening awareness of a form of communication or "circulation" whose benefits are so familiar to us today that we have forgotten their source. The children, too, would be enriched to share in the exploration.

And here's a home-study exercise to do before you go to sleep tonight: Choose a book that means much to you, and start reading it again. When you come to a sentence that you have many times found so helpful that you have fed upon its beauty or its teaching—then stop and think what it means to receive that actual sentence, word for word, direct from the one who experienced and wrote it.

The Bookshelf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Slaves Need No Leaders, by Walter M. Kotschnig, Oxford, New York, $2.75.

There is a temper today that would mark certain current books about the war as "musts" for those who would understand the years through which we live. If one were to do the same for education, there are several remarkable books today which one would offer as candidates for the honor. One of course would be Ziemer's "Education for Death," which besides being read in its original form and in the shortened Reader's Digest version is now likely to reach a much wider public through the play and the movies which have been based on its astounding factual content. A second "must" for educators, and likewise worthy of a much wider reading than that of the professional group for whom it was probably written, is Professor Kotschnig's fascinating and scholarly study, "Slaves Need No Leaders."

The conflict between the two types of education—the democratic and the totalitarian—is brought out through vivid explanations of the various national patterns. (The United States pattern, titled "Education in search of a purpose," is excellent comment.) The "Fascist War on Education" is then taken up—a chapter that deserves wide reading. Here Dr. Kotschnig shows exactly what happens to the educational system of each country as soon as the Nazis gain power. He shows, too, the essential oneness between the Nazis and the Japanese in their attitude toward education. Slaves, indeed, need no leaders! Education in enslaved countries must be tailored to a pattern that produces none.

The latter half of the book is on educational reconstruction in Continental Europe. As an overall picture it is clear, if a bit general and therefore not as stimulating as one might wish. Perhaps it is too soon to be more detailed. The best 20 pages in the book, it seems to this reviewer, are in this section. Under the heading, "The Case of Germany," is presented the clearest, most illuminating analysis of the German mind this reviewer ever read and a practical examination of how to go about educating it. Dr. Kotschnig urges that postwar plans for education and (in the case of the totalitarian states) re-education, go forward now, and makes several concrete suggestions as to fields of development in postwar planning. These include recruiting and training of personnel, preparation of study material, and plans for reconstruction camps similar to international work camps. He also points toward an international educational agency to serve as head and steering gear for the vast job to be undertaken.

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Mr. Frederic E. Morgan, President of The Principia, and Mr. Carey Browne, Executive Secretary of the Principia Alumni Association, will be available for interviews in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, D. C., as indicated below. A meeting has been planned in each city at which Mr. Morgan will discuss "Principia and the War." Informal motion pictures and slides of Principia activities will also be shown. Those who wish an interview or are interested in attending a meeting are invited to make arrangements with the Principia hostess in their city before Mr. Morgan's arrival.

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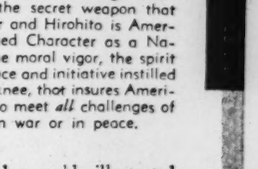

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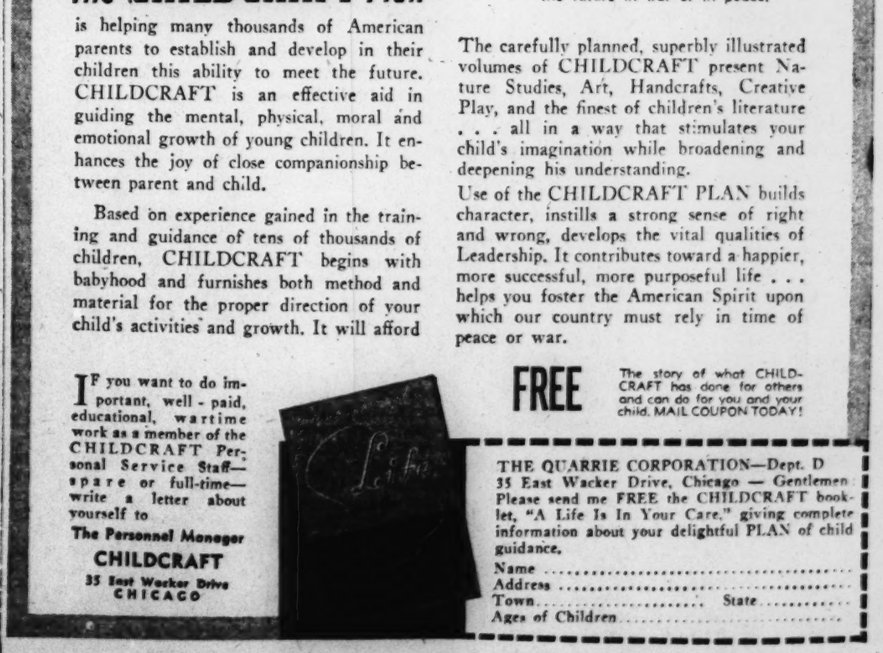

It probably isn't mentioned in the confidential files of the High Command. But the secret weapon that dooms Hitler and Hirohito is America's ingrained Character as a Nation. It is the moral vigor, the spirit of self-reliance and initiative instilled at mother's knee, that insures American ability to meet *all* challenges of the future in war or in peace.

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The Home Forum

Capital and Labor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN RECENT YEARS the two forces known as capital and labor have been much to the fore in men's thinking. Generally spoken of as diametrically opposed, as though they could never blend with each other, they are thus too often considered as enemies. Yet the thinker who rises above the petty animosities of class consciousness, and looks deep into the varying problems these two forces introduce, sees that neither can prosper without the other, and that their true functions are complementary.

It is character, not material assets, which constitutes the individual's and nation's capital. Moral integrity, stability, courage, vision, humanity, are capital qualities. As these are combined with love, kindliness, helpfulness, goodness, diligence, there comes into being the true sense of labor. Can we separate these characteristics and say that one belongs to capital and not to labor, or vice versa? Are they not rather fundamental attributes of both? Do they not form a common meeting ground for each? No one, surely, can answer these questions except in the affirmative.

* * *

Just after the last war, three young men found themselves technically equipped to conduct a certain business, but with insufficient money to run it. They were honest, law-abiding, hard-working, serious individuals. To them came the offer to form a company, in which another firm, of excellent reputation, invested twice as much money as the three young men together; but the latter were given full control of the company by means of two classes of shares, and they did all the technical work involved, for which they were adequately paid. It seemed so good, and yet unusual, that they sought the advice of an older business man. This friend pointed out that insomuch as they needed money to run their business, so those who had money required honest, serious, well-equipped men to turn their capital over for them. Thus the company was formed. It was immediately successful and became a well-established business. Capital and labor had come together, had been seen as complementary to each other.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 475): **"Man is idea, the image, of Love; he is not physique. He is the compound idea of God, including all right ideas."** It sometimes seems, however, that capital and labor manifest unpleasant qualities instead of good ones, but these disagreeable traits do not belong to God, and therefore in reality do not belong to man, His image and likeness. Through spiritual education and spiritual understanding they can be eliminated, until the real nature of both capital and labor is found to be expressive of the one infinite God. Instead of thinking how one of these forces can be subjugated to the other, we should strive to see more and more how they combine as varying expressions of the same divine Principle, Love, and are in no way opposed to each other.

* * *

In the Christian Science textbook and in her other writings, Mrs. Eddy has often used the words Principle, Love, together. Thus capitalized they are names for Deity. Christian Science teaches that the qualities and characteristics of divine Principle, Love, are expressed as and by man who is spiritual and is the image and likeness of God. "He is a man of principle" is an expression well understood. The Bible says, **"The just man walketh in his integrity: his children are blessed after him"** (Proverbs 20:7). Such a man is trusted, and he can always obtain credit, which is a form of capital. The phrase "a man of principle" takes on added significance in the light of Christian Science. For does it not indicate that divine Principle is causing its idea, man, to express trustworthiness, nobility, and integrity? In similar fashion the phrase "a labour of love" can be rendered, in Christian Science, "a labour of Love," meaning the active expression of the qualities of divine Love, Principle.

* * *

Nowhere is the complementary nature of capital and labor better illustrated than in the life of Christ Jesus. His capital was his understanding of God and the divine qualities he so fully expressed. Accordingly, he had unsurpassed access to the wealth of the Father. He fed the multitude. He paid his taxes from the fish's mouth. His whole ministry was a "labour of Love." He worked for the good of humanity, for all classes, never sparing himself, healing and redeeming all who came to him for help. He started business life as a carpenter. Was there ever a better or finer member of the laboring classes? Certainly, in his life there is exemplified that union of capital and labor which is the true ideal. In the days to come let us see to it that we emulate his example.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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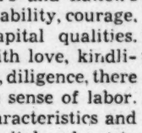

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking: and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7, and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

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"LATE FALL IN PENNSYLVANIA": *A Painting by Andrew Wyeth*

Carl Schurz Was a Useful American

AS A BOY I LEARNED to revere the name of Carl Schurz, for my father regarded him as a very great man. Later when I read the full record of his life, I found qualities in him, perhaps not wholly admirable; an excess of zeal that could wear out his friends' patience, an egotism that offered fine material for the cartooners. But I also found ample confirmation of my father's faith. For the record shows that throughout Carl Schurz's long and useful career his tongue and pen were constantly and vigorously active on behalf of human liberty and honest government.

Although he held public office only ten years out of his seventy-seven—six years as United States Senator from Missouri and four years as Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Hayes with a brief period earlier as minister to Spain—he left an enduring mark on American history. He contributed mightily to four major achievements: the abolition of slavery, the preservation of the Union, civil service reform, and the battle against inflation after the Civil War. He was also a pioneer in the program for conservation of our natural resources, our "first conservationist." . . .

Like so many other German liberals in the middle of the nineteenth century, Carl Schurz, then a mere boy, took an active part in the unsuccessful German revolution of 1848 and later turned to the New World as the hope of human freedom when the cause of liberalism and democracy seemed lost in Europe. His fellow citizens of German birth or extraction revered him always as their outstanding champion and mentor. He never let them down and he never let them forget that they owed their primary allegiance to the United States.—From "Carl Schurz," by WENDELL WILLKIE, in "There Were Giants in the Land." (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Silence

Silence stands behind a waterfall.
Her smile wavers with the water.
She holds a branch of green leaves
In her hands,
One for each weary eyelid
Whereby the sleepless eye is hid.

Silence wears a robe
White as milk is white,
Flowing softly
As dusk flows into night.

Silence regards us with calm c.
Like two summer stars
Risen in the water-skies.
Silence smiles—
The radiation of light across her
Is like the echo of music.
Silence says no word.
Between us in this place
Only the voice of water can be heard.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

THIS PAINTING IS actually a careful portrait—one might say transcription, if this did not imply a lack of esthetic discrimination and perception—of a particular tree, house, and valley intimately known to the artist. Young Andrew Wyeth, the son of N. C. Wyeth, the painter, was brought up in this Pennsylvania country and has spent most of his twenty-odd years there, a goodly number of them drawing and painting under the tutelage of his father. Of Chadds Ford, whose hills, brooks and woodlands were his playground, he writes: "This small village lies snug against the historic Brandywine River, which waters a beautiful valley of farms and grazing lands. The memory of early days still clings to these hills and valleys, where Washington and Lafayette fought their losing battle with General Howe."

The cool, silvery gray branches of the tree and the luminous sky accentuate the rich warm russet and golden olive-green of the trees and fields, and are echoed in the gray of the river and the stone house and the blue-green of the distant hills. The meticulous painting and drawing does not detract from the beauty of subject and composition. Rather it serves to emphasize it. This has been the artist's desire, for he writes of his painting in the catalogue to the exhibition, "American Realists and Magic Realists," held by the Museum of Modern Art in New York: "My aim is to escape from the medium with which I work. To leave no residue of technical mannerisms to stand between my expression and the observer. To seek freedom through significant form and design rather than through the diversion of so-called free and accidental brush handling. . . . Not to exhibit craft, but rather to submerge it, and make it rightfully the handmaiden of beauty, power, and emotional content."

Even in the exacting medium of egg tempera, where technical facility and proficiency are all-important, Mr. Wyeth has not substituted form for content. Thus, as a kind of lyric portrait of a place, the painting must give deep satisfaction to its owners.

B. T.

So Ann Sold Her Cardboard

"YES, MADAM; we have green cardboard and red."

Ann took out the broad sheets and laid them one across the other, so that the red peeped out from under the green. It was thick woolly cardboard, almost like blotting-paper; the colors were dense and even, without surface shine.

And then it happened. That was the way it always came, suddenly, when you were busy with other things. For, looking at the cardboard, not thinking particularly, Ann was herself at ten. This was quite different from *remembering* herself at ten, which she could do at any time. This was a sudden quite unexpected and quite definite return.

Standing in the store, talking and making change, Ann on the inside was again the little girl who came racing home from school with her pigtails slapping her back, and her face all pink from excitement because the first snow was falling, and because she had the green and red cardboard and the paint which was to make a model of the Christmas stable with fir trees round it. For the stable where Jesus was born stood in a forest all hushed with snow, and no one could have told Ann at ten anything different.

Ann stood in the store and there it was—the gift of first snow; the adventure of making things; the poetry of child-Christmas, when the spirit of the coming days could breathe miracle and mystery into a cardboard model—it all awoke within her, not one atom dimmed or faded, woke for an instant and shone and withdrew, returning her to the store and the cardboard.

* * *

"We have it in yellow, too," said Ann.

She did not expect the lady to buy any; but she wanted to take it out and lay it on the counter and look at it, because sometimes the sight of a clear area of yellow, sun-yellow, untinged by hint of green or blush of red, yellow, just yellow sometimes, could open the door into that early Easter when Ann had discovered the Rhineland.

Sometimes, at these rare yellow moments, would come alive that Saturday when she had heard that they were all going to spend the week-end on the Rhine, and she had immediately set her will against it. And had felt that she already knew the Rhine exactly from her geography lessons. Its banks were all dug into steps with rows of vines planted along them; there were a few villages by the river and castles up above, nothing else whatever. Ann thought it would be much more fun to stay at home and hunt for Easter eggs in the garden.

But, late in the afternoon, the family set out. By the time they reached the Rhine, dark had already fallen. At last the journey was over, they were in a lighted inn, and supper and firelight and sleep seemed to come all at once.

* * *

The swallow babies under the eaves woke Ann early next morning, while the house was still quiet. She dressed and ran down and out of the inn door: and there, unguessed, undreamt of, shone the Rhineland.

The river, curving through the valley, was bright in the light and purple in the shadows. The vineyards were not like steps at all; slanting and slippery, they clambered up the rough hillsides with their vines clinging to them precariously, while above them the rocks broke out, and little strong trees and wild pasture. Right over Ann on the nearest hill stood a little rough rock of a castle, looking as if it had grown right out of the crags, so gray it was with age and green with ivy.

As soon as Ann saw it, she began to run, winding up between the vineyards and bouncing like a goat from stone to stone. She felt she had to race, she had to climb and leap and scale heights—to be as beautiful and brave and vivid as this Easter morning.

She reached the little castle and scrambled up the old stairs into the tower; and then there was nothing to do but to be lost in seeing. Behind her, the country ran back in forest-covered folds; before her, the river came sparkling through the sunshine. She could see six castles now, standing on their hilltops, and along the riverside the colored villages pushing in close against the feet of the hills.

As Ann stood in the tower, the bells began to ring for Easter all along the valley. The music of their peals mingled and ran, like a river of sound along the face of the water, calling all the people of the Rhineland to go and worship among the blue shadows of their ancient churches. But Ann knelt down out in the light, where she was, and the sunshine was yellow as the very spirit of gold all round her and within.

So now, to Ann, yellow is for Easter morning, and vineyards, and bells along the valley of the Rhine when she was twelve.

MARY BOSANQUET

Kapital und Arbeit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN DEN LETZTEN Jahren sind die zwei Kräfte Kapital und Arbeit sehr in den Vordergrund im Denken der Menschen getreten. Da sie allgemein für ausgesprochene Gegensätze gehalten werden, die nie miteinander vereinbart werden können, werden sie allzuoft als Feinde betrachtet. Aber der Denker, der sich über die kleinlichen Feindseligkeiten des Klassenbewußtseins erhebt und tief in die mannigfaltigen Probleme, die diese beiden Kräfte einführen, hineinblickt, sieht, daß die eine ohne die andere nicht gedeihen kann, und daß ihre wahren Funktionen einander ergänzen.

Charakter, nicht materieller Besitzwert, bildet das Kapital des einzelnen und des Volks. Sittliche Redlichkeit, Beständigkeit, sittlicher Mut, klarer Blick, Menschlichkeit sind Haupteigenschaften. Werden diese mit Liebe, Freundlichkeit, Hilfsbereitschaft, Güte und Fleiß verbunden, so kommt der wahre Sinn der Arbeit zustande. Können wir diese Kennzeichen voneinander trennen und sagen, daß das eine zum Kapital, aber nicht zur Arbeit gehört, oder umgekehrt? Sind sie nicht vielmehr Grundmerkmale beider? Bilden sie nicht einen gemeinsamen Boden für beide? Niemand kann doch auf diese Fragen nicht anders antworten als mit „Ja".

* * *

Unmittelbar nach dem letzten Kriege wollten drei junge Männer mit voller technischer Ausbildung ein gewisses Geschäft anfangen, hatten aber nicht genug Geld, es zu betreiben. Es waren ehrliche, gesetzliebende, fleißige und ernste Menschen. Sie erhielten ein Angebot, eine Aktiengesellschaft zu gründen, in der eine andere Firma von bestem Rufe zweimal so viel Geld anlegte als die drei jungen Männer zusammen; aber diese sollten durch zweierlei Aktien die volle Aufsicht über das Geschäfte übernehmen und die ganze technische Arbeit tun, wofür sie angemessen bezahlt wurden. Das Angebot schien so gut und doch so ungewöhnlich, daß sie einen älteren Geschäftsmann um Rat fragten. Dieser Freund zeigte ihnen, daß geradeso, wie sie Geld brauchten, um ihr Geschäft zu betreiben, diejenigen, die Geld hatten, ehrliche, eifrige, gut ausgebildete Männer brauchten, Männer, denen sie ihr Kapital anvertrauen konnten. So wurde die Gesellschaft gegründet. Sie war sofort erfolgreich und wurde ein gut gehendes Geschäft. Kapital und Arbeit waren zusammengekommen, hatten sich als einander ergänzend erwiesen.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 475): „Der Mensch ist die Idee, das Bild der Liebe; er ist kein körperlicher Organismus. Er ist die zusammengesetzte Idee Gottes und schließt alle rechten Ideen in sich". Es scheint jedoch manchmal, daß Kapital und Arbeit unerfreuliche statt gute Eigenschaften bekunden; aber diese unangenehmen Züge gehören nicht zu Gott und daher in Wirklichkeit nicht zum Menschen, Seinem Bild und Gleichnis. Sie können durch geistige Erziehung und geistiges Verständnis beseitigt werden, bis Kapital und Arbeit in ihrem wahren Wesen als den einen unendlichen Gott ausdrückend erfunden werden. Anstatt darüber nachzudenken, wie die eine dieser Kräfte der andern unterworfen werden kann, sollten wir bestrebt sein, immer besser zu sehen, wie sie sich als verschiedenartige Ausdrücke desselben göttlichen Prinzips, der Liebe, vereinigen und in keiner Weise einander entgegengesetzt sind.

* * *

Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch und in ihren anderen Schriften hat Mrs. Eddy die Wörter Prinzip und Liebe oft zusammen gebraucht. So mit fettgedruckten großen Anfangsbuchstaben sind sie die Namen für die Gottheit. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß der Mensch, der geistig ist und das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes ist, die Eigenschaften und Kennzeichen des göttlichen Prinzips, der Liebe, verkörpert und ausdrückt. „Er ist ein Mann von Prinzip", ist ein allgemein verstandener Ausdruck. In der Bibel lesen wir (Spr. 20, 7): „Der gerechte Mann wandelt in seiner Frömmigkeit; seinen Kindern wird's wohl gehen nach ihm". Einem solchen Mann vertraut man, und er kann immer Kredit, der gleichbedeutend ist mit Kapital, erhalten. Die Redensart „ein Mann von Prinzip" nimmt im Lichte der Christlichen Wissenschaft eine weitere Bedeutung an. Denn schließt sie nicht in sich, daß das göttliche Prinzip seine Idee, den Menschen, Vertrauenswürdigkeit, Edelmut und Redlichkeit ausdrücken läßt? In ähnlicher Weise kann die Redensart „eine Liebesarbeit" in der Christlichen Wissenschaft mit „eine Arbeit der Liebe" in der Bedeutung von tätigem Ausdruck der Eigenschaften der göttlichen Liebe, des Prinzips, wiedergegeben werden.

* * *

Nirgends ist besser veranschaulicht als im Leben Christi Jesu, daß Kapital und Arbeit einander ergänzen. Sein Kapital war sein Gottesverständnis und die göttlichen Eigenschaften, die er so völlig ausdrückte. Daher hatte er unübertroffenen Zutritt zu dem Reichtum des Vaters. Er speiste das Volk. Er zahlte seine Steuern mit Geld aus des Fisches Maul. Sein ganzes Wirken war eine „Arbeit der Liebe". Er arbeitete für das Wohl der Menschheit, für alle Klassen, ohne sich zu schonen, und heilte und erlöste alle, die ihn um Hilfe baten. Er trat als Zimmermann ins Geschäftsleben. Gab es je ein besseres oder auserleseneres Mitglied der arbeitenden Klasse? Wahrlich, in seinem Leben ist jene Vereinigung von Kapital und Arbeit veranschaulicht, die das wahre Ideal ist. Laßt uns von nun an seinem Beispiel nacheifern!

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Red Maple at Its Best

IT IS A THING of beauty all the year round, the red maple. It is, too, our maple, the one indigenous maple of the hill country of southeastern Pennsylvania, between the mountains and the sea. In this section soft maple and sugar maple have been widely planted along roadsides for long years, but scarcely more generally than the Norway maple from Europe. The red maple is, though, save for escapes, the one maple self-planted throughout our countryside. It prefers streamsides and hillsides above streams in this part of its range, not being here the out-and-out swamp tree you find it to be in New Hampshire. . . .

As I know the red maple best it is a very individual tree. One in one situation is of gnarled and irregular growth, and another in another situation is a timber tree in course of making, straight, with few branches, and of quick and vigorous growth. Such individuality is lost, of course, in stands of red maple, but, as it chances, I have known most familiarly fence-row specimens or rugged fellows that have grown up in small groups by some creek. . . .

Best known to me of all was the red maple I lived with on my father's place. It was large for the variety and it had grown into a wide-reaching tree, fifty feet in spread and sixty feet high, from the time it had sprung up in the fence corner. It was not in the best of condition during the twelve years I knew it well, as old red maples often are not. Ice storms and wild winds had broken off some of its limbs, and there were holes in it beloved by flying squirrels. . . .

It is not in the fireplace that red maple is at its best, or in desk fronts or the veneering of linen-chest drawers, or even in pillars of quivering fire in old pastures, rock-strewn, in its September splendor. Good as it is, it is no better than the sugar maple in any of these offices or effects. Red maple is at its best in the fresh bloom of deep red in mid-April days. Look for the red flush on the red maples as soon as the robins begin to carry in mud and grass for their nests, the peepers to shrill from the swamps, the bloodroot to whiten the roadside, the bats to flit about in the twilight. The bloom of red maple belongs with willows greening in the swales, spicewood goldening the creek bottom, apricot and plum blowing pink and white in the dooryards, the first liquid calls of meadow larks from the fields, the sweet air of early spring that freshens your face now as well water on August noons, that lifts your heart as does nothing else than its own sharp and buoyant self.—From "The Plenty of Pennsylvania; Samples of Seven Cultures Persisting from Colonial Days," by CORNELIUS WEYGANDT. (New York: Putnam.)

The
Christian Science Periodicals
Established by Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Christian Science Journal
"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 353). Founded April, 1883. Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

The Herald of Christian Science
"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, p. 353). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille edition, issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

Christian Science Sentinel
"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, p. 353). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, $8c; single copy, 10c.

Christian Science Quarterly
Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in eight languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Monitor
"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, p. 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct from The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Intimate Message: Washington

Spring, Politics and Pitter-Patter ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

Once a year, in these exceedingly intimate messages, we are entitled, perhaps, to leave such lesser matters as Congress, economics and taxes and get down to something of real importance. To come straight to the point, spring is here. It is flooding over the Capital and producing all sorts of reactions—political and botanical. Pretty soon, we may expect that it will reach northern climates, too, places like Cleveland and Chicago and New York and Boston.

Yes, this is a message of cheer and good hope. Days are getting longer and warmer. Nature is not going to forget, even though a war is on. Right now Washington is enjoying the balmy breezes which it will be the pleasure of most readers to feel in another week, fortnight or month, depending on their present whereabouts in more northerly climes.

On the White House lawn robins are at work. The big guard at the Executive Wing tod reporters coming out from the President's press conference, pointing to a particularly fat robin extracting a particularly long worm, "No meat shortage there!"

In Congress spring turns thoughts wistfully homeward, and a recess of two or three weeks is being considered and will doubtless take effect. For a lot of us who don't get spring vacations this may seem to be a matter for envy, but on the whole the peoples' business probably gets better attention if the Congressmen return home every now and then, and find out what the folks are thinking.

Blow to Democracy

They are likely to get an earful this spring, we imagine, about wasting three months arguing about the Ruml Plan, and then winding up with the present stalemate, which is a breakdown of the democratic process just when democracy is under fire. Well, maybe spring will do something for Congressmen, as it does for most persons.

Suddenly, with the first of April the hats of all the naval officers and Waves turned from dark to white. The Navy changes hats, it appears, on a given date. In other years the switch-over was not so conspicuous. The change in naval headgear is a conspicuous feature in the crowds on Capital streets.

The progress of spring should be chronicled, we have always maintained, with as much attention to detail as that given a political campaign. After all, which is more important? Thus, this reporter prefers the morning caucus of robins and cardinals to that of Republicans and Democrats. He likes to sow the seed and water down his own "grass roots" to which he will later make so many allegorical political references, and he is satisfied at the perennial arrival of the daffodils, planted in 1939, in what is now their third reappearance. Fourth-term daffodils are so much more attractive than fourth-term Presidents.

Victory gardens are making their appearance up and down our block. As for us, we mean to plunge heavily this year on tomatoes. There is going to be none of that amateurishness which distinguished our efforts last year. We planted seven tomato plants and we harvested four tomatoes. To make the score even poorer, two of the crop had already attracted the attention of tomato worms. In a way this was a sort of compliment because they were excellent tomatoes, but this year we are going to take preventive measures and be stern, efficient and successful. To get tomatoes they must have plenty of sun, and be staked, and guarded.

Forsythia, Magnolia and Eggs

The forsythia is very lovely in Washington now. Just after it first came out there was a fall of fluffy snow and one morning all the yellow blooms, as bright as butter, were nodding in a white mantle. In front of the White House a pink magnolia is out, and between the old and new Interior Department buildings there are a dozen or so of these rosy-red trees all, now, in full bloom.

There will be no egg-rolling on the White House lawn this year, and goodness knows there should not be any. We shall always feel differently about eggs after our trip to England. In two months' visit there we had only three fresh eggs, and we can recall each one. They were all the gift of hostesses from their own ration cards. When you get only one egg a fortnight or so they are far too precious to eat yourself. You give them to some honored guest. How we enjoyed those eggs!

There is an etiquette in such things. It would be unmannerly to refuse a dish offered in that spirit. We rubbed our hands and made it known that we understood the honor paid us. We asked for just the right amount of pepper and salt. Then we bit into the egg, as it were, while all the children watched, and the host and hostess were very calm and matter-of-fact. For several days afterwards we boasted how we had eaten a fresh egg on such and such a day. And long, long afterwards we shall remember the kindness of the episode!

So, to come back to where we started from, there is big news in Washington this week. Spring is here.

The Country Speaks: Atlanta

Free Speech Enters Prison ..... ***By Eldon R. Lindsey***

Prison reform, without resort to the lash or other harsh means, has won wide acclaim among prison circles for Warden Joseph Sanford since he instituted his method at the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary in 1938.

Imbued with the conviction that the moral redemption of man is possible, Warden Sanford had made notable progress at the Federal Correctional Camp at Fort Eustis, Va., and the Federal Reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio, before winning the chance to put his theories into practice on a much larger scale at the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.

To relieve the pent-up emotions that inevitably result when men are confined behind brick walls, especially when there are 3,000 of them in one place, Warden Sanford shortly after coming to Atlanta instituted a weekly forum to give them a chance to air their grievances and opinions, even to the point of taking a shot at the prison administration. It took a little time for the men to grasp the full significance of this innovation, but after more than three years these forums are now the weekly high lights of prison life.

Discussion leaders are furnished by the Georgia Public Forums. Guiding this part of the prison program is George Killinger, graduate psychologist, who waxes enthusiastic when talking about the prison forum. "These battles of wits prove as refreshing to the spirits of the participating inmates as rain to the desert," he declares.

Forums are held each Saturday morning, and last one hour. Topics of current interest are featured. For example, there were forums on such subjects as: "Who will be the future economic leaders of the United States?" "How can we unite the Western Hemisphere?" led by Walter Paschal, Executive Editor of the Atlanta Journal; and "How can we win the war without hate?" led by Dr. Philip Davison, head of the History Department at Agnes Scott College.

A 17,000-volume library at the prison loaned more than 120,000 books to inmates last year. The University of Pennsylvania furnishes correspondence courses in some 45 subjects, chiefly agricultural. The day school has about 1,000 students, who are taught subjects that range from mathematics, typing, and journalism to painting, plumbing, and dairying. But the weekly prison forums, in which all are allowed to participate, are the common bond that seem to tie the prison population together.

Other improved conditions are credited to this loosening of some of the mental fetters. The prison's textile mill production has stepped up to a new high. In 1941, nearly 5,000,000 pounds of yarn and more than 5,500,000 yards of cloth rolled off the line, 92 per cent of it going directly into the war effort.

A portion of the prison's mill production goes into the tailor shop where it is turned into tents, shell covers, water tanks, TNT powder bags, aviation kits, stretchers, laundry bags, and other finished products for military uses. An interesting fact here is that the very mail bag which brought you this paper or your last letter was made in this tailor shop of the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.

On the "Pen's" 1,500-acre farm, prisoners last year produced more than 228 tons of vegetables, 11 tons of fruits, 409 tons of pasteurized milk, 117 tons of fresh pork and beef, and 1,207 tons of feed for animals.

This output is used to supplement food bought outside for the prison kitchen, which is now, thanks to Warden Sanford, serving its dishes cafeteria style, instead of in the traditional bucket and ladle of most prisons.

The results? Prison records disclose that of the approximately 300 men paroled annually, about 96 per cent now make successful citizens. In 1938, violations of parole privileges averaged 6.7 per cent; in 1941 4 per cent. Of those granted conditional release in 1938, 14 per cent failed to meet their obligations to society. In 1941, this dropped to 10 per cent. And all of this was before Pearl Harbor. Figures are not available for this year, but it is safe to say they are up considerably.

To show that the Government recognizes this and appreciates it, Attorney General Francis Biddle made a special trip to Atlanta last spring to congratulate penitentiary inmates personally for their fine contribution to the nation's war effort. Although they have for the time being forfeited freedom for themselves, they are now working more than 12 hours a day to produce goods so that the freedom of their nation may continue. And much credit for this must go to the less than three-year-old weekly forum.

To Change the Subject:

Spring's in the City, Too ..... ***By Jessie Ash Arndt***

I used to think that springtime belonged only to the country. And it truly does belong there—the fragrance of the warm, damp earth with tender green shoots coming through; the song of the first robin and the jubilant note of the red bird on the topmost branch who has weathered the winter and now rejoices in the new season's sunshine; trees tracing a lacy pattern against the sky as brown buds swell; the ripple of clear water, unlocked from ice and snow. But springtime comes to the city, too.

I saw it only yesterday; and I heard it. It swished and jingled in two little pockets. It was marbles, twenty or thirty marbles in each pocket that weighted them down so the little blue jacket sagged heavily in front.

"Hurry up," called a young voice from the opposite corner.

"I'm coming as fast as I can. If I run any faster some of my marbles will spill," came the answering voice with spring in his pockets.

Just around the corner, I saw spring again. This time, it was in two little feet—very little ones—that were skipping along the cement sidewalk just as though it were a daisy field. If there was a song on the lips of their little owner, I didn't hear it; but I knew there was one inside of her, because her bobbing brown curls kept time to it.

The truck driver whistled as he unloaded crates and boxes for the grocery store; hatless laughing girls sauntered, arm-in-arm, along the sunny street; a man lingered in front of a window that was bright with packages of garden seed; the florist sent customers on their way with bunches of pussy willows and daffodils, or with gardenias in their buttonholes; a busy housewife polished her apartment windows until they sparkled.

In the office, hyacinth and narcissus bulbs were sending up green shoots from modest containers on workaday desks; crisp white frills appeared on somber suits, and new dresses made their bow. And what did I see but a messenger girl doing a little hop-scotch on the patterned floor as she skipped along a quiet corridor.

Of course springtime belongs to the country, and of course it belongs to the city; for springtime's in our hearts.

Civilian Volunteers Guard U. S. From Air Attack

Many of workers who do arduous job of charting all planes over country are women.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—From Maine to Florida, around the Gulf and up the length of the Pacific Coast, an unbroken network of 1,500,000 volunteer workers, military experts, and telephone and radio specialists are guarding the United States from surprise air attack.

The War Department now has let out the full story of how these civilian volunteers are performing one of the most arduous and technical jobs outside the armed services, how they ring the coast spotting and reporting all air activity, and how thousands of more volunteers—the plotters and the tellers—record the information received from the spotters over a vast and secret expanse of telephone communications.

The over-all protection system is the Aircraft Warning Service and is run by the Fighter Command. Fighter planes, antiaircraft guns, and Civilian Defense workers are ready to go into action the minute the Fighter Command through its network of volunteers establishes that enemy aircraft are endangering the United States.

Many Volunteers Women

Recruited through the Office of Civilian Defense, these volunteers come from every kind of job and home to do the job of protecting the United States from bombing. Most of these volunteers are women, and the OCD reports that many more are needed. The job is exciting and tough. The supervisor at one center of the Aircraft Warning Service reports that some working girls at her post volunteer for a once-a-week midnight-to-8 a. m. shift, going right to their offices after a long night's work.

No one gets into the dozens of filter, observation, and antiaircraft centers where the reports from spotters are recorded unless he works there or is on official business. The entrances are guarded by soldiers with drawn bayonets.

At the Filter Center, dozens of women plotters work on a gigantic table map of the area. They look a little like telephone operators, wearing earphones and mouthpieces as they move about the rim of the map pushing markers with a long wand. Each woman is in charge of a section of the map, and over her telephone comes all the calls from spotters in her area. The message comes in in semicode from the spotter—"Bomber one BI high best 39 POSY." And one of the women with earphones plunks a tiny marker—called a "pip"—down on the spot where the plane has been observed. The code message has also told the plotter the number of motors, the plane's approximate height, and in what direction the plane is flying. All of these things are recorded on the marker or pip.

Progress Charted

As the plane progresses across the sky, it is picked up by the next spotter post and the next, and reported each time to the Filter Center. The pip is moved on at each new report, leaving a trail of arrows across the map to show the plane's direction. Only after it has been reported three times can the Filter Center be sure a plane really has been spotted—because a flight of geese looks much like a bomber squadron in the sky.

When the third report of the same plane hums across the wires, the plotter removes the pip and puts in its place an upright standard which looks like a small flag. Letters and numbers on the standard identify the type of plane.

The standard numbers can be read by a teller—also a volunteer—from the balcony above the filter board. The teller instantly reports the plane through her telephone into the operations room—which is the focal point of the whole protection system.

Standard Charts Real Plane

In this room—which is sometimes adjacent to the Filter Center and sometimes in the next city—information is again charted on a map, bigger usually than the one in the filter room which feeds it. More plotters place markers in the same way, only this time they know they are charting a real plane, and no pips are used, only the standard.

Around the balcony of this room sit Army and Navy officers and a representative of the Civil Aeronautics Administration. These men are kept informed by every airfield in the country just what planes are taking off and what their route will be. Every plane in the sky should be accounted for by one of the men, and if none can do it, the defense system starts to roll.

No Chances Taken

A suspicious plane is reported instantly to the Controller of the operations Center, who is an officer of the Army's Fighter Command. He may query the pilot by radio or he may instantly flash a preliminary raid warning to Civilian Defense control centers and order up the fighter planes to force down the stranger. If the Controller suspects a raid, the warning also is fanned out to antiaircraft batteries and balloon barrages.

Occasionally, mistakes are made and an innocent pilot flying without clearance, whose radio is out of order, may find himself rudely faced with a P-40, but the Army can take no chances.

If, as usual, however, the Army, Navy, or C. A. A. man is instantly able to see from his schedule that the plane is authorized, the standard is removed from the operation board, and the work goes on.

Often an operations center is fed information by two or more filter centers, and also by antiaircraft centers which receive reports from their soldiers at observation posts and antiaircraft batteries.

The scene is different at these antiaircraft centers. Here the volunteers—also recruited through the Office of Civilian Defense—stand on top of the map, padding around in special sandals or their stocking feet. They move the standards by hand rather than with the croupier which the Filter Center women use. Their telephone cables are hooked up over their heads and the wires play out as the girls move to the edges of the board.

Pattern Varies

The pattern of centers varies in each of the air-defense regions which rim the coasts. For each region there is an operations board served by one, two, or three filter boards; and every district, to know what is happening on each side, operates boards duplicating those of the adjacent districts. So complex is the system that more than 1,300 plotters and tellers are needed in the various New York centers. To avoid the chance of being knocked out by enemy bombing, the telephone switchboards which tie together the whole system are never under the same roof as the plotting boards.

The Army has been using Waacs in some centers, as the work is a direct military operation, but the system is too vast and Waacs are needed for too many other jobs. Now the swing is back toward volunteers. The volunteers are necessarily handpicked. Questionnaires and an F. B. I. investigation precede putting any women to work at this job, but the requirements are only reliability and loyalty to the United States.

By the tireless work of these volunteers which goes on every minute of the day and night, the United States will be forewarned of any enemy planes which venture over American territory and ready to throw out a fighting screen of planes and bullets.

Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

Every Plane Overhead Put on 'Spot' by a Spotter

Top: Dressed for a cold vigil, Mrs. Benjamine M. Rice (left) scans the sky while Mrs. Martin Hafell stands ready to take notes on her findings at a station at East Peterborough, N. H. Upper center right: Alex Ohlson, Lexington, Mass., golf professional, reports the spotting of a plane. Right: Spotting tower at Aircraft Recognition School conducted by the Norfolk, Va., Air Defense Wing. Lower center: Operating board at Army Defense Information Headquarters in the New York City Telephone Company Main Building. Here flights of defense and "enemy" planes are charted. Bottom: Men from every walk of life do their bit in the airplane-spotting service.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Stokowski and the NBC Symphony

By Oscar Thompson

New York

As Manhattan's orchestral season nears its close, those who watch the skies for signs and portents, and sometimes realize only belatedly what has been taking place under their noses while their gaze has been fixed afar, may have reason to ponder the part played in the year's musical satisfactions by the NBC Symphony Orchestra. The circumstance that it is primarily a broadcasting ensemble, with its listeners to be counted in millions in widely scattered communities as compared to the maximum of several thousands who can be assembled in any New York hall, does not remove it from the considerations that govern the concert sphere.

An invited audience of possibly 1,400 hears each of the concerts in the orchestra's Radio City habitat, and the conditions that obtain there are those of ordinary public concerts. Now that the broadcasting studio has been made over, its acoustical properties no longer differ materially from those of the auditoriums where symphonic music ordinarily is performed.

* * *

In the first several years of the orchestra's activity—it was organized on its present basis in 1937—the sound of the orchestra in the studio was less satisfactory than on the air, and it was argued that this was intentional rather than otherwise, since the purpose was to favor the broadcasting. The acoustics of a really good concert hall, it was said, were not the best for air transmission.

But now, in place of the rather flat and none too sympathetic basic sound of the studio as originally designed and accoutered, there is a vibration such as the engineers at one time were supposed to have carefully eliminated as a deterrent to the best effect in broadcasting. Whether air listeners are paying any penalty for this must be left for them to report. Certainly, for those who hear these concerts in the studio, just as they hear others in Carnegie Hall or Town Hall, the changes have resulted in warmer, richer and tonally more dependable performances.

* * *

In the first years, although there were many conductors, the programs led by Arturo Toscanini eclipsed in public interest as in musical quality any others in the NBC's annual orchestral seasons. The severing of Mr. Toscanini's ties with the Philharmonic-Symphony after nine years of fabulous success as the dominating figure in the leadership of that orchestra, and his return after a relatively brief absence abroad to take up new burdens with what generally was looked upon as a rival organization, have never been completely explained. The Toscanini broadcasts were red letter events for those who could gain invitations to hear them in the studio, but it was almost universally conceded that the then new orchestra was of the tonal quality of the Philharmonic-Symphony, the Boston Symphony and the Philadelphia Orchestra only when it was heard at some special concert in Carnegie Hall. These were almost invariably benefits.

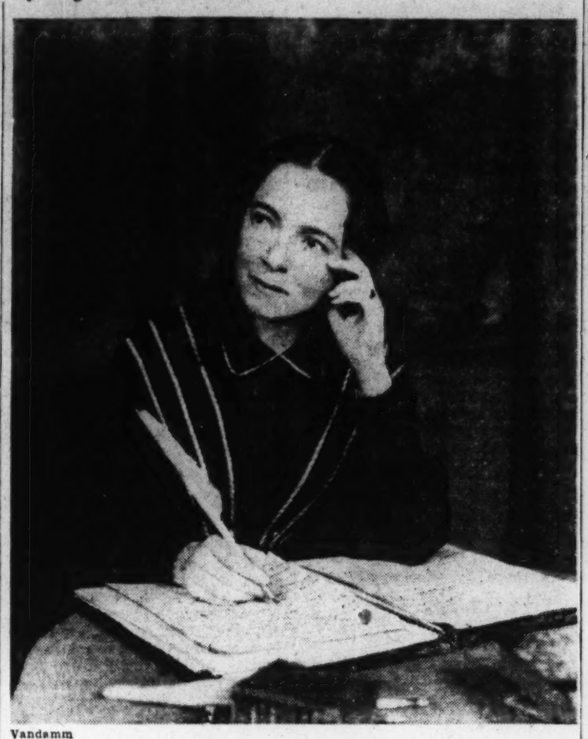
* * *

Then, after the 1940 tour of the orchestra in South America, Toscanini relinquished for the time being the leadership of the ensemble. The interest in it undoubtedly fell off, and so, it seems fair to say, did the quality of its playing. Leopold Stokowski was summoned to fill the gap, but at first the results were not altogether impressive. He and the orchestra tried giving public concerts in Mecca Temple, but this emergence of the NBC Symphony into the ordinary concert sphere in some way missed fire. There were audiences, but they were neither of the kind that attended symphony concerts in Carnegie Hall nor the kind that so eagerly applauded Toscanini in Studio 8-H. There may even have been a feeling that after "Fantasia" and the Youth Orchestra, the star of Stokowski had dimmed until it was never likely to blaze again as it had done in his brilliant years with the Philadelphia Orchestra.

This season the conductoral burdens of the NBC Symphony have been divided between Toscanini and Stokowski. The former has exercised his unflagging power over his audiences and only 10 days ago fairly astounded one with the supreme qualities of a Brahms-Wagner program—once again a benefit—in Carnegie Hall. But his concerts with the Philharmonic-Symphony last year and this, on top of his extended absence from the NBC Orchestra's activities just before his return to the older organization as one of its numerous guests, has caused him to be less exclusively thought of as the NBC's particular wonder-worker and font of fame. Of late, he has been guest conductor of various other orchestras beside the New York Philharmonic-Symphony.

* * *

Meanwhile, the concerts under Leopold Stokowski have come to be more and more sought after among those who have reason to hope for invitations to Studio 8-H. The orchestra is playing more and more as the Philadelphia Orchestra played when Stokowski was musical dictator in the city on the Schuylkill. Included in his programs have been unfamiliar works that have proved worth playing. But, as in the old Philadelphia days, it has been the playing—sumptuous, vital, brilliantly sure and clear—that has caused enthusiasm to mount from concert to concert. The most restless spirits do sometimes find the place that was intended for them. And Stokowski—? Time will show. At any rate he will again divide the NBC season with Toscanini in 1943-44.



Vandamm

Helen Hayes as Harriet Beecher Stowe

In the new play, "Harriet," by Florence Ryerson and Colin Clements, now to be seen at Henry Miller's Theater, New York.

Richard Tauber in 'Old Chelsea'

By Harold Hobson

London

Neither Richard Tauber, the star and composer of "Old Chelsea," now at the Princes Theater, nor the author of its book, Walter Ellis, who during the last war wrote a farce, "A Little Bit of Fluff," which ran for more than 1,200 performances and at present is being revived at the Ambassadors—neither Mr. Tauber nor Mr. Ellis is widely known as a historian.

American troops stationed in London, and anxious to glean authentic information about the past of this city, will therefore gain little illumination from what goes on on the Princes stage; if increase of knowledge is their aim, they had far better consult a guide book, or walk round Westminster Abbey. Mr. Ellis himself recognizes this with engaging frankness, remarking modestly

> The interludes of plot and rhymes
> Do not permit much space to give
> A faithful telling of the times
> And how our forebears used to live.

In costume and dialogue, however, the production attempts to catch a period flavor. It dresses its fine ladies and gentlemen in a mixture of late eighteenth and nineteenth-century clothes, and causes its opera singer; Nancy Gibbs, (Nancy Brown), when she wishes to show her intention of making Lord Ranelagh (Francis Roberts) jealous, to utter those remarkable words, "Methinks perchance I must coquet with some other gallant."

* * *

Things like this must, of course, be endured philosophically. An evening of such dialogue is not much worse than a heavy air raid. Fortunately, "Old Chelsea" has other matters than Mr. Ellis' notion of the idioms of a century or two ago. It has, in particular, Mr. Tauber and Mr. Tauber's singing. Mr. Tauber is bulky, and makes a noise in proportion. It is a highly agreeable noise, and carries to the farthest reaches of the auditorium. The audience is greatly taken with it, and the nature of Mr. Tauber's entry shows that he expects it to be.

Bernard Shaw once went to see Wilson Barrett in a specimen of that flamboyant gentleman's mammoth Early Christian melodramas. It began with a procession of supers, gradually increasing in splendor and elaboration, obviously leading up to the appearance of someone of great importance. "I shouldn't be surprised if it was Wilson Barrett himself," murmured Mr. Shaw's companion thoughtfully. And Wilson Barrett it was.

* * *

Mr. Tauber employs a variation of the same technique. He is cast as a professor and composer, and, after the curtain has been up for some time without anything very notable happening, Maire O'Neill as his housekeeper excitedly whispers, "He's coming, he's coming," and everybody rushes into the wings. The stage is entirely empty for a moment, and a breathless expectancy hangs in the silent air.

Then the great man himself comes on, his head sunk on his breast, his eyes fixed on the ground. He is meditating. He is lost in thought. He is perhaps composing another immortal melody. The audience breaks into wild applause, the sound penetrates Mr. Tauber's ear-drums, he gives a start of surprise, looks up with a glad smile upon his face, and bows slightly.

Then once more the head sinks upon the breast, his ears are again enchained by unheard melodies, and the play proceeds. Mr. Tauber composes an opera which is a great success, he is balked in his love for Nancy, who marries into the peerage, and then—for hereabouts the hour is growing late—transfers his affections with commendable celerity to the dressmaker's assistant (Carole Lynne), who has all the evening been following him round with mouselike constancy. Some critics declare that Miss Lynne's voice, too, is mouselike, but this I repudiate. Fairly good in the ordinary registers, it has, on very high notes, a liquid charm that is beyond measure astonishing.

* * *

Meanwhile, at the Mercury, there is a production inspired by very different ambitions from any to be discerned behind "Old Chelsea." This is the Mary Newcomb Players' presentation of Eugene O'Neill's "Days Without End." It is intended to take this production, which, through the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts, is supported by State funds, on tour through the mining villages of Wales.

It is the story, as American playgoers will remember, of a man's struggle for salvation, with the two warring powers in his heart played by different actors. In this case the Jekyll side of John Loving is taken by John Trevor, while André Van Gyseghem is the Hyde. Mr. O'Neill is, I believe, a Roman Catholic, so that it is perhaps natural enough that the religion in which his hero ultimately finds peace is apparently Roman. In this production, however, the ritual marks are so slight that one cannot be sure.

* * *

On the technical side, Mr. O'Neill's experiment is a complete success: Mr. Van Gyseghem and Mr. Trevor play together perfectly. In the early stages of the performance, whilst the plot of the novel by which John Loving hopes to discover whether his wife Elsa will forgive his sin is being built up, "Days Without End" lacks both urgency and variety. But, from the moment that Loving begins to tell the story to Elsa and his uncle, the priest, it gathers in force and power, sweeping forward to a climax which dramatically is very moving.

Miss Newcomb's performance as the wife is superb throughout the third act, where she has the difficult task of listening to her husband's tale, without any words to express her growing realization that he is talking about what has really happened to himself.

Mexican Art in Philadelphia

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

A large exhibition of contemporary Mexican paintings, drawings and prints is on view at the Philadelphia Museum of Art. Selected by Henry Clifford, curator of painting, from Mexican public and private collections as well as the studios of 50 active Mexican artists, the show includes some 79 oils and frescoes, 45 water colors and drawings, 125 prints, and 50 photographs.

The instant you enter the galleries you are steeped in the emotional appeal of the art. The impact is so instant and so insistent that, thanks entirely to the emotional imagination of the work, you sense the intense nationalism of the artists, and, although landscapes are few, you acquire a vicarious picture of the country peculiarly intimate and complete.

There is nothing cold about this Mexican art. It says what it has to say with a zest that is overwhelming. So intense is it that it almost deprives you of critical faculty. Your reason stops functioning and your emotions gain ascendancy. You see it, but you also feel it, and you know that it is the outporing of a troubled people who have experienced national upheaval; who have learned to be tragically patient and yet who, at the same time, are capable of sudden emotional outburst.

* * *

Take the extremes, for instance, such as "The Sorrow of Mexican Women," painted in 1940 by Manuel Rodriguez Lozano, and "Golgotha, 1942," by Jose Clemente Orozco.

The former is the personification of tragic patience. Exaggeratedly tall, statuesque women in light blue and pink shawls gaze out toward a flat desert background with broken ruins and the prone form of another woman. There is a sense of fatalism in the mood of quiet resignation, as if the women were Mexico itself. Yet in spite of the tense silence and the motionless, gazing figures there is suppressed bitterness.

The shawled figures in more than one canvas lend that impression of the statuesque and the epic.

Orozco's "Golgotha," on the other hand, is all movement, all vibration. There is about it much of the religious fervor felt in an El Greco, with the same writhing of forms. Rushing backward toward the distant crosses against an eerie cloud of light in the storm sky is an earthquake landscape—a mountain, ripped by fissures and tormented by flying and plunging stones. To the right is forked lightning. Seldom has an artist so completely and so tragically expressed a fait accompli against the wrath of the elements. The sky, the storm, the swaying lines all add to the sense of cataclysm; while in feeling and, to a certain extent, in composition, there is an underlying flavor of El Greco via Tintoretto.

Orozco again harks back to the Old Masters in "The Ocean, 1941," a two-figure composition in which arrangement and sense of figure construction both hold more than a hint of Michelangelo.

* * *

Against these compositions, the two large frescoes of Diego Rivera, "Liberation of the Peon, 1931" and "Sugar Cane," 1931, in spite of their nationalism and their obvious championship of the little fellow against oppression, seem almost academic, a careful, studied placement of figures within the given space rather than the filling of space by an emotional outpouring. In Rivera you are conscious of the intensity of feeling. The composition, of course, is there, but it is less obvious, more an integral part of the emotional outburst.

Not that Rivera is always so pattern conscious. In his "Dance of the Sun, 1942" he has been stirred to an abandonment of conventions. Here a huge, misshapen form, roughly human, with great thighs and tiny head gyrates in abandon.

Juan O'Gorman's "Portrait of Dorothy Elliott Ward" partakes of Mexican delight in weird detail. Here a woman in lavender is seated in a chair of twisted black thorn. Around the chair frame sprout green vines. The chair legs end in root claws digging into the parched and cracking rust-toned desert earth. At the right is a fantastic detached branch that strides off with human suggestion. Tiny yellow birds perch on the thorn; while from a gray foreground stone the artist has shaped a horned lizard.

A sense of the primitive, seldom far below the surface in Mexican art, reaches climax in "Horse and Lion, 1942," by Rufino Tamayo. In this and other Mexican canvases, you get the feeling that these artists below the Rio Grande have something in common with antiquity—with the statuesque in Egypt and the primitive force of Assyria coupled with an emotional tensity peculiarly their own.

* * *

Mexico has its genre artists, too, painters who bring you the people. Antonio Ruiz introduces the "Milkman and his Sweetheart," in which white bottles of milk and a modern bicycle vie for effect with the pink of the girl's dress and the singing green of foliage glimpsed through the partly opened door. Ruiz, in fact, captures the everyday flavor of his country. "National Holiday, 1936," is an effective patternizing of a long procession of little boys in white carrying red, white and green Mexican flags. At the head is a man in black holding a banner. Even the town's dogs have dashed out to see what the noise is about.

Like the primitives, the Mexican painter can draw strong pattern from fact. "The Bath," 1933, by Julio Castellanos is a statement of act so simply expressed that it is almost epic. A peasant mother is giving her nude child a bath. The process is as primitive as the figures and the setting; yet the character is there.

The kinship between Orozco and El Greco already has been mentioned. He is not, however, alone in his fellow feeling for old masterish handling of compositions and subject matter. The Mexicans, in general, are far nearer the Renaissance in feeling than most Western artists. They have much the same religious background. In "Choir Boys, 1942," by Ricardo Martinez, four boys in red, with black hair and yellowish skin, flickering young hands, and intent, open-mouthed faces, are ranged against the silver-gray of a pipe organ and the gold of a carved stall.

* * *

Three primary subjects, in fact, motivate the entire exhibition, One is the strong nationalism eloquently summed up by José Chavez Morado in his "Dark Mexico," 1942, a procession of many little figures, darkly clad except for banners focused on a conical flash of pink and dominated by a huge prehistoric animal skeleton effigy. To accent the macabre feeling the sky is littered with strange flying shapes of bat and bird grotesques.

A second favorite subject is religious fervor, and the third, equally important, a love of the common people. In this classification a basic type seems more important than individual characterization. The milkmaid, the mother washing her child and Maximo Pacheco's peasant girl carrying lunch to the harvest fields all might be one family, for every Mexican as portrayed by his fellow artist is basically Mexico.

Except for a few still-lifes (there are very few) and a near abstraction reminiscent of Picasso-Braque the exhibition is peculiarly free from modern French influences, thus again stressing its own nationalism.

Dean of the exhibitors, sometimes called the father of Mexican painting, is Dr. Atl (Gerardo Murillo), represented by a self portrait with Popocatepetl for background; while the youngest is Guillermo Meza, whose "Adam and Eve" and "Woman with Towel" suggest a forceful personality, concerned with the weight and the mass of the human form.

Minneapolis Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

The Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra has hung up a traveling record believed to be unmatched by any other American orchestra in wartime—a 7,000-mile tour which in five weeks took it to 11 states and one Canadian province.

Orchestra men had to take pot luck with other travelers, but their concerts since their return have shown no decline in brilliance, in fact have set new marks in dynamic and polished interpretation. Dimitri Mitropoulos has arranged programs of substance and interest, and soloists have been of major caliber.

* * *

The fourteenth subscription concert offered a symphony new to Minneapolis and rarely heard elsewhere—the C minor of Paul Dukas, best known of course for his "Apprentice Sorcerer." The work is brilliantly scored, as might be expected from the composer of the "Apprentice," has a lovely second movement in elegiac mood, but on the whole is not very profound or even meaningful. The program was rounded out by Mendelssohn's Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Vaughan Williams' Fantasy on a Theme of Thomas Tallis, and Dvořák's Scherzo Capriccioso.

A week later symphony patrons heard for the first time the brilliant French violinist, Zino Francescatti, in a really breathtaking version of the Paganini D major Concerto—a virtuoso piece given a patrician finesse and distinction, yet containing all the fireworks Paganini put into it. Most surprising were the musical values that soloist and conductor extracted from this box of gimcracks.

Mr. Mitropoulos made his deepest impression with the Bruckner "Romantic" Symphony, which, despite its length and the yawns of anti-Brucknerites, had a glowing beauty and a moving eloquence that doubtless won over many to whom Bruckner had previously spelled boredom.

* * *

The sixteenth concert struck a festive note with a firm but sprightly performance of the Haydn "Hunt" Symphony, Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," a high-voltage production of Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel" and Joanna Graudan's playing of the Schumann piano concerto—the latter a prime example of lyric mood and technical precision extracting the essence of romanticism without sentimentality or distortion.

Two Sunday afternoon "twilight" concerts have been played since the orchestra's return, the first giving the Northwest its first audition of the rising young Brazilian pianist, Arnaldo Estrella, who gave a suave and thrilling account of the Rachmaninoff Second Concerto, the other bringing the famed St. Olaf Lutheran Choir of Northfield for its annual appearance in Minneapolis. The latter, with several khaki-clad choristers in the male contingent, sang with its usual precision under two conductors, F. Melius Christiansen, and his son, Olaf Christiansen.

Recent Artists Course soloists have been Salvatore Baccaloni, basso buffo, with a supporting company in three opera excerpts, and Erica Morini, violinist.

John K. Sherman

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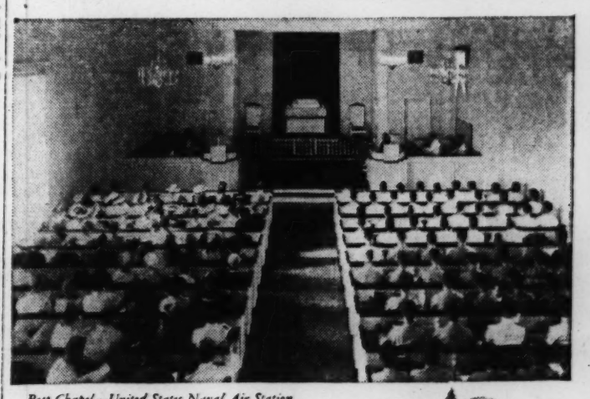

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Al Chem & Dye 6	2	159¼	159¼	159¼	
Allied Mills (1e)	32	20⅜	19¾	20¼	+ ⅛
Allied Strs (.30g)	40	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	5	33½	33¼	33¼	— ¼
Amerada Pet (2)	2	78½	78½	78½	
Amer Leath	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Am Ag Chem 1.20	1	27¼	27	27	— ½
Am Airlines (1½e)	5	60¾	59½	60¾	+1¼
Am Bank Note ¼g	2	16¼	16	16¼	
Am Brake Shoe ¼g	2	38	37¾	38	
Am Cable & Rad	25	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	6	80½	80	80½	
Am Can pf (7) †	10	175	175½	175	—1
Am Car&Fdy (3g)	8	35	34½	35	+ ⅝
Am C&F pf 8.29g	2	69¾	69¾	69¾	Apr 2
Am Ch&Cable ½g	1	23	23	23	+ ¼
Am Chicle (4a)	1	109½	109½	109½	— ⅞
Am Crys Sug 1.4e	6	17	17	17	
Am C S 6%pf 6 †	10	100½	100½	100½	— ½
Am Distill	27	22⅜	21⅝	22⅜	+ ⅞
Am Export (1½g)	5	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
Am & For Power	3	4	3⅞	4	
Am&FP $7pf ⅞st	1	67¼	67¼	67½	+2¼
Am & F P 2 pf	65	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	
Am-Hawaii SS ¾eg	7	36	35¾	35¾	
Am Hide&Leather	4	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
Am Ice	12	4⅛	4	4	
Am Internat (¼g)	8	8⅝	8½	8½	
Am Locomotive	13	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
Am Loco pf 1¾sk	1	95½	95½	95½	+ ⅛
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	17	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
Aminillpf2½	1	43	43	43	
Am M&Met (¼g)	4	3⅞	8¾	3¾	— ¼
Am News 1.80 †	10	30¾	30¾	30¾	
Am Pow & Lt	11	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	11	28½	27¼	28½	+1
Am P & L $5 pf	18	25	24½	25	+ ½
Am Rad&St S .15g	48	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
Am Roll Mill .20g	11	14	13¾	13¾	— ¾
Am R M pf 4½ †	280	64	63¾	64	
Am Safety Raz ½g	2	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Am Ship Bl 1g †	20	32	32	32	+ ⅜
Am Smelt & R (2)	6	46½	46⅜	46½	+ ¼
Am Snuff Co 1.20g	2	45	44	45	+1
Am Stl Fdrs ½g	11	25⅝	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
Am Stores ½g	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Ark Stove (.30g)	5	16¼	15⅞	16	+1
Am Sugar pf (7)	2	100¼	100¼	100¼	
Am Sug Ref 1½g	1	25½	25½	25½	
Am Tel&Tel (9)	4	142¾	142½	142¾	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	52	52	52	+ ½
Am Tob B (3a)	3	53	52¾	52¾	— ¼
Am Tob pf (6) †	70	138	137	137	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½eg	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Am Viscose (½g)	12	37⅞	37	37⅞	+ ¾
Am Water Works	167	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	22	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅜
Anaconda Cop ½eo	21	26½	26⅛	26½	
Anac W&C ¼g †	10	27½	27½	27½	
Anchor Hock .15g	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (½g)	2	36⅜	39	39	
Armour Del pf (7)	1	110	11	110	—1
Armour Illinois	89	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
Armour Ill pr pf	6	55½	54½	55½	+ ½
Arm Ill pf †	10	56½	56½	56½	+1½
Arnold Const ¼g	1	8¾	£¾	8¾	— ⅜
Assd Dry Gds ½eg	20	11	10½	11	+ ⅛
Atch T&SF (3g)	11	55½	55⅛	55½	+ ½
Atch T&SF pf (5)	1	78⅛	78⅛	78⅜	— ⅜
Atl Coast Line 2e	10	34½	34¼	34½	
Atl Refining (.15g)	10	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅝
Atlas Corp (¼eg)	4	11⅓	11⅜	11⅓	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	51¾	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅛
Atlas Powd ¾eg †	80	62¼	62	62	— ½
Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	11½	11¼	11½	
Austin Nichols	14	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅜
Aust Nich pr A †	320	43	40	43	+3
Aviation Co (1¼e)	34	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+
Bald Loco ct (1e)	10	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	33	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
Balt & Ohio pf	11	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
Barg&A pf 2½sk †	30	50	49¾	49¾	— ¼
Barber Asphalt	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Barker Bros	1	8½	£½	8½	
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	4	17	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	2	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
Bavuk Cigar (1½g)	1	26	26	26	— ⅜
Beatrice Cream 1a	1	28	28	28	— ⅛
Beld-Hem (.80)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Beat Cr pf (5)	50	107	107	107	
Bell Aircraft (2e)	12	18⅜	17⅞	18¾	+ ⅜
Bendix Aviat (¾eg)	4	39⅛	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .30g	1	15	15	15	
Best Foods (.60)	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Best & Co (1.60a)	4	29¾	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅝
Beth Steel (1½g)	11	67½	67	67¼	— ¼
Bigelow-Sanf ½eg	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
Black & Deck 1.60	10	18½	18	18½	+ ½
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Boeing Airp 1g	43	20⅞	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	3	51⅛	51⅜	51⅞	+ ⅜
Bon Ami A (4) †	20	95	95	95	+1
Bond Stores(1.60)	5	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
Borden Co (.30g)	2	26	26	26	+ ⅜
Borg-Warner 1.60	5	32¼	32	32¼	+ ¼
Boston & Maine	14	6½	6	6½	+ ⅛
Bower Roll B ⅓ee	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅜
Bridgeport Br ¼eg	5	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Briggs Mfg (2)	5	27½	26⅞	27½	+ ½
Bklyn-Man Tr	4	1⅛	1	1	
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	42	42	42	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼eg	25	14⅜	14	14	
Brunsw-Balke ¼eg	1	17	17	17	+ ¼
Bucyrus-Erie ⅓eg	9	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	6	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf †	20	101½	100	101½	+ ½
Budd Wheel (1e)	13	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Buffalo Forge .45g	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Bullard Co (⅓g)	15	27	26¼	27	— ½
Bulova Watch (2)	2	34	33½	34	— ¼
Burling Mills .35e	23	26⅜	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅜
Burr Add M (.60)	7	12⅛	12	12⅛	
Bush Terminal	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Bush T B pf ¾sk †	20	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅜
Bush Term pf 6 †	10	58½	58½	58½	+2½
Butler Bros .30g	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Butte C&Z (1⅓e)	2	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Byers (AM) Co	4	15	15	15	
Byers pf 5.42k †	40	81	80	81	+1
Byron Jack (¼g)	4	21½	21¼	21½	
Calif Pack 1½ †	4	28¼	28	28⅛	— ⅛
Calif Pack pf 2½	10	55¼	55¼	55¼	
Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Calumet&Hec ¼ee	10	8	8	8	
Can Dr G A (.60)	5	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Can Pacific	31	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Capital Adm A	5	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
Carc C&O (5) †	10	93½	93½	93½	
Carpenter Stl ½eg	6	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
Carriers&Gen (.20)	6	5	4⅞	5	
Case (J I) Co (7e)	2	108	108	108	—1
Caterpil Tract (2)	2	45	45	45	— ¼
Celanese Corp ½eg	8	33¾	33⅝	33¾	— ¼
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	60	102½	102¼	102½	— ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	50	109	109	109	— ½
Celotex Corp (⅛g)	9	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½g	5	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Cent Fdry (.10g)	2	3	3	3	
Cent RR N J	20	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
Cent Viol Sug 2½e	1	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ¼
Certain-teed Prod	8	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6%pf †160		62½	61¾	61¾	— ¾
Chain Belt (¼eg)	8	19½	15⅜	19½	+ ⅛
Champ P&F ¼g †	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	—⅛
Checker Cab	10	20¾	20	20⅜	+ ⅞
Ches & Ohio (3)	20	43¾	43	43¾	+ ⅜
Chi & E Ill	10	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill A .59g	15	15⅛	15	15	
Chi Great West	15	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W of ¾sk	15	17⅜	17	17	+ ¼
Chi Mail Order ½ee	12	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	2	20⅞	20¼	20½	
Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
Chi Rk Is & Pac	10	¾	¾	¾	
Chi R I 6%pf	3	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Chi R I 7%pf	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Chi Yel Cab ¾eg	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot O 1	1	16	16	16	+ ⅜
Childs Co	9	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Chrysler Corp ¾eg	3	75⅜	75	75⅜	+ ⅛
City Ice&F (1.20)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
City I&F pf 6½ †	30	103¾	103	103	+1
City Investing †	10	42	42	42	
City Stores	6	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20g	8	47¼	46¾	47¾	— ⅛
Cluett Peabody ⅓ee	2	36½	36¼	36¼	—.
Coca-Cola (3)	1	98	98	98	
Colgate-Palm-P ⅓	4	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
Colg-P pf 4½ †	50	108	107⅝	108	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	1	25	25	25	— ¼
Collins&A pf(5) †	20	110	110	110	
Col & South †	210	12¾	12⅜	12¾	— ⅛
Col & Sou 1 pf †	230	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
Com G&El cv pf †	10	102	102	102	+2
Com Solvents .60a	17	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
Con'wlth & South	86	⅛	⅜	⅛	
Conde & Sou pf	3	45⅛	49	49	
Con'wlth Ed .70g	18	24⅜	24	24¼	+ ⅛
Conde Nast (.40e)	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	7	21	20⅞	20⅝	
Consol Cigar 1½e	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Copperm .45e	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Cons Edison (1.60)	23	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
Cons Edison pf (5)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ ⅜
Consol Film Ind	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	5	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
Consol Oil (½a)	25	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee	5	20	19⅞	20	
Cons Vultee pf 1¾	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
Consolidation Coal	15	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
Consolidation Cl pf	7	60	59½	60	+2
Consum Pwr 4½s †	10	97	97	97	
Container Corp ¼eg	9	22⅜	22	22	— ⅛
Cont Baking ½eg	6	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Cont Can (¾eg)	7	32¼	31⅜	32	+ ⅛
Cont Diam Fib ¼g	6	13¼	13	13¼	— ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ¼
Cont Motors (.15g)	8	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	2	35	34½	34½	—1⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	9	14½	14¼	14½	+ ½
Corn Exch 2.40 †	220	45¼	44¾	45¼	+ ⅜
Corn Products 2.60	2	54⅞	54¼	54¼	— ¾
Corn Prod pf 7 †	40	179	177⅜	179	+ ¾
Coty Inc (¼e)	7	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Coty International	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	9	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
Crane cv pf 5 †	50	103¼	103	103	— ¼
Cream of Wh (¾eg)	1	22½	21⅞	2 ⅛	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ⅓ee	18	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ¾
Crown C&S ½ee	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
Crown Zellerb (1)	4	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel (2e)	8	36	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
Cuba RR pf †	20	16½	16⅛	16½	
Cub-Am Sug (¾ee)	12	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ¼
Cudahy Pack	17	17¾	16⅞	17½	+1¼
Curtis Publishing	1	3½	3½	3½	
Curtis Pub pf †	90	69¾	68	68	+1
Curtis P pr pf ¾sk	4	30½	30	30½	+ ½
Curtiss-Wright 1e	37	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A ½eo	3	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ¼eg	12	21	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
Davega Stores ½e	4	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅜
Daviso Ch .60e	12	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Decca Records (1)	2	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
Deere & Co 1.35e	15	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	27	16½	16	16½	+ ⅜
Del Lack & West	197	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Den & R G W pf	23	1½	1	1	— ⅛
Detroit Ed (.60g)	16	18½	18⅜	18½	
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	40	25½	25½	25½	— ¾
Diamt Motor ¼eg	31	15⅞	14⅝	15¾	+1½
Dist Cp-S (h2.22)	16	28	27¼	28	+ ⅛
Dixie-Vortex (⅓e)	2	13½	13½	13½	
Dixie-Vo-A 2½ †	30	39⅞	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Doehler Die C ⅜eg	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
Dome Mines h.80g	5	22	21½	22	+ ¼
Douglas Airc (5e)	3	68	67	68	+ ¾
Dow Chem (3)	1	140	140	140	— ½
Dresser Mfg (1½e)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅜
Dunhill Internat	1	7	7	7	
du Pont deN (1g)	1	143	143	143	+ ¼
du Pont pf (4½)	1	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜	
Eastern Air Lines	2	37⅛	37	37⅛	— ⅛
Eastern Roll Mill	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak (5)	2	160	159¾	159¾	—1
East Kod pf (6) †	110	181½	181	181½	
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	41½	41¼	41½	+ ½
El & Mus Ind .06g	1	3⅛	3⅛	2⅛	
El Auto-Lite ⅓eg	1	36½	36½	36½	— ¼
Elec Boat (1e)	6	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	25	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	5	43⅞	42	43⅞	+1⅞
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	12	48¾	48	48¾	— ¼
El Storage Bat (2)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¼
Eng Pub Service	153	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Eng P S 5 pf 5 †	60	73	72	73	+2
Eng PS 5½pf 5½	130	73¾	73	73	— ½
Eng PS2$6 pf 6 †	2	78	78	78	— ½
Equit Office Bldg	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	—.
Erie Railroad (1e)	3	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Erie Railroad ct 1e	51	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
Erie Rail pf A (5)	2	49	49	49	+ ¼
Eureka V Cl ⅓eg	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Evans Products	9	9⅛	9½	9⅛	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	2	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
Fajardo Sugar (2)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Fed Lt&Tract ¼eg	14	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ½
Fed Mogul (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Fed Mot Tr .10e	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
Fed D Strs 1.40a	3	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
Firestone T&R ¾eg	6	33⅜	33½	33⅜	+ ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½g	3	36½	35¾	36⅜	+ ½
Flintkote (¼eg)	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Florsheim Sh A 1g	1	24	24	24	
Follansbee Stl	5	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
Follans Stl pf †	20	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¼
Food Fair Stores 1	2	10½	10½	10½	
Food Mach .35g	1	47	47	47	+ ½
Foster Wheeler	7	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
Fost W 6 pf 1½ †	150	19¾	19½	19¾	— ¼
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ¼
Francisco Sugar	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Gair (Robt) (¼e)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	12½	12½	12½	
Gar Wood Ind ¼ee	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ¼
Gen Am Trans (2e)	15	43	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .30g	1	8⅜	8½	8½	
Gen Bak pf (8) †	30	137½	137½	137½	+ ½
Gen Bronze †	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Gen Cable	8	5¾	5½	5¾	— ¼
Gen Cable A	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Gen Cab pf 1¾sk †	70	84½	84	84	— ½
Gen Cig pf (7) †	50	142	142	142	
Gen Elec (1.40)	13	37⅛	37	37	
Gen Foods (.40g)	8	39¾	38½	39⅜	
Gen G&E A	5	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf †	10	102	102	102	+2
Gen Motors ⅓eg	14	49⅞	49¾	49¾	— ¼
Gen Motors pf (5)	2	131	131	131	+ ½
Gen Out Adv .20e	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
Gen Prec Eq (¼eg)	5	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Gen Print Ink .10g	4	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	2	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¼ee	3	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
Gen Refract (.30g)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ¾
Gen Real & Util	5	1⅛	1	1	
Gen S C pf 3k †	20	76	75¾	75¾	+ ¼
Gen Tel (1.60)	2	21¾	21½	21½	+ ¼
Gen Time Inst	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ½
Gen Tire&Rub ⅓eg	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Gillette S R .45e	4	8	7¾	8	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R pf 5	17	72½	71½	71½	+ ½
Gimbel Bros	20	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	2	1	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Glidden Co (.30g)	1	20	20	20	— ¼
Goodrich(BF) ¼eg	14	38	37½	37½	— ⅜
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	1	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ½
Goodyear T&R ⅓eg	2	35¾	35¼	35¾	
Goth Hosiery ¼e	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	14	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
Granby C Min .60	12	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
Grand Union	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	—
Granite C Stl .35e	11	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ½
Grant (WT) 1.40	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ½
Gt Nor Ir O ct 2e	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	11	30½	30	30¼	— ¼
Gt West Sug (1g)	3	26	26	25⅞	+ ⅛
Green (H L) 2e	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+ ⅜
Greyhound Corp (1)	5	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	1	3	3	3	
Guantan Sug pf †	20	96	95½	95¼	—2¾
Gulf Mob & Ohio	7	8¼	8	8¼	
Hall Printing (1)	2	15½	15½	15½	
Hamil Wat pf 6 †	20	105	105	105	+ ¼
Harb-Walker ¼eg	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Hat Cp Am A 1¼e	1	6½	6½	6½	
Hat Cp pf 6½ †	10	99	99	99	+2¾
Hayes Indust .15g	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	17	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
Hazel-At Gl (5) †	40	100½	100½	100½	— ½
Hercles Motor (1)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Holland Furn (2)	2	35½	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
Hollander A (¼eg)	3	13½	13	13½	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	5	38	37⅞	38	+ ⅛
Hud-Hersh A 2½	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ¾
Houd-Hersh B ¼eg	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
Houston Oil	10	7¾	7½	7½	
Howe Sound (3)	1	40½	40½	40½	+1¼

Today's sales

Today's sales	700,000
Previous day's sales	1,659,100
1943 volume to date	83,364,569
1942 volume to date	30,153,259

Average Prices of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	49.0	Prev. day	49.2
Month ago	46.5	Year ago	34.6
1943 high	49.2	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Hudson & Man	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Hudson & Man pf	10	7	6½	7	+ ½
Hudson Mot	10	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	20	1⅞	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	14	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4) †	5	43	43	43	— ¼
Ill Central pf	51	28½	28½	28½	
Indian Refin	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Indpls P&L .60g	13	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ½
Indus Rayon (2)	2	37	37	37	— ½
Inger-Rand 1½eg	2	97	97	97	+ ¾
Inland Steel (1g)	9	71	70	71	—1
Inspir Con Cop ¼g	8	13	12⅞	12⅞	
Interchem Cp 1.60	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
Intercon Rubber .1e	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Interlake Iron ⅓ee	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Int Harvester (2)	4	69¼	69	69	— ½
Int Harv pf (7) †	10	168½	168½	168½	
Int Hydro-Elec A	18	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Int Mer Marine	6	14	13⅞	14	
Int Min & Ch ⅓ee	19	17½	17	17½	— ¼
Int Mining	40	5⅝	4¾	5½	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	12	35⅞	35½	35⅞	+ ⅛
Int Paper	5	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	20	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅜
Int RCA pf 1¾sk †	20	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ½

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Inter-America Progress Seen Up to Industry

NEW YORK (AP)—Declaring that while government has done much to eliminate misunderstandings between the countries of North and South America, Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said this week that the development of trade and industry among the same countries must be left in the hands of private enterprise and "the capitalistic system."

Mr. Johnston shared the speakers' platform with Nelson A. Rockefeller, co-ordinator of inter-American affairs, and Robert J. Watt, international representative of the American Federation of Labor, at a dinner of the Economic Club of New York.

"Government has done much to remove the misunderstandings that exist between the countries of North and South America, but after this war, if you are going to have an increase of trade and industry and the exchange of goods and services, you must do it by private enterprise, by the capitalistic system," Mr. Johnston said. "You cannot do it under a South American WPA."

Mr. Johnston said there are sufficient resources in North and South America to build any type of economy desired. He said Mr. Rockefeller and he were consulting with President Roosevelt on plans concerning postwar trade.

Mr. Rockefeller, asserting that "one of the most important instrumentalities which exists" to aid in economic readjustment after the war is the trade-agreement program, said that the future of the Americas depends on frank understanding between the governments.

Mr. Watt told the audience, which consisted of business and industrial executives, that the labor movement had become an increasing influence in many South American countries.

"Fortunately," he said, "a strong tie of brotherhood is felt between the labor movements of the South and those of the United States. . . .

"Only by helping raise the standard of living in the other American republics can those republics begin to help themselves."

He said that the proper vehicle for providing collaboration of independent sovereign states should be an international labor organization "which would accomplish the desired results by the consent of the sovereign states to international standards."

Promoted

George C. Reitinger

Appointed head of the public relations department of Swift & Company, succeeding Arthur D. White, who has been a member of the company's organization for 52 years and is now retiring. Mr. Reitinger has been assistant to Mr. White for the last nine years.

Union Would Void Emergency Controls As Soon as War Ends

NEW YORK (AP)—To bring about the predicted era of postwar prosperity, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners recommended that "legislation should be passed by Congress automatically voiding emergency regulations when the fighting is over."

William L. Hutcheson, general president of the union, released a survey by the organization which said that 67 per cent of the manufacturers of the country expect to employ as many or more persons after the war than at present despite currently expanded operations due to war demands.

Returning servicemen will join those now holding down the civilian front in the greatest all-out home building and home-making program ever known in this country—provided such a program is not hampered by government regulations, the union asserted.

Under present Government regulations, employment which insures the necessary buying power for recovery will be cut drastically from present estimates unless federal restrictions on credit buying are lifted, the report said.

Indicating a concern over the theoretical aim of Government economists, the report said the vast majority of stores selling on credit would be unable to continue in business as a direct result of the credit regulations.

"The workingman has an outstanding record for responsibility for his obligations," the report said, "which gives him an unassailable right to credit. This credit has been granted him by retail credit sources. The worker should be allowed to use the credit he has established over the years. The businessman has always extended this credit and will continue to extend it if the Govennment does not interfere."

Striking at the "additional burdens imposed" upon business, the report cited the heavy overhead required to handle Government reports and said "this harassment of business has seriously affected all industry," adding "it is essential that Government give immediate consideration to the elimination of much of its demands upon small business."

Department Store 3 P. C. Below 1942

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that department stores sales last week were 3 per cent lower than during the corresponding week a year ago.

In the preceding week such sales were 2 per cent less than in the similar period in 1942, while in the four weeks ended March 27 they totaled 3 per cent more than in the corresponding period last year.

Kansas City reported sales up 17 per cent last week, San Francisco 12 per cent, Dallas 8 per cent, Atlanta 2 per cent and Chicago 1 per cent,

Boston reported sales off 6 per cent, New York 9 per cent, Philadelphia 10, Cleveland 13, Richmond 15, and St. Louis 4.

Excess Reserves Drop $110,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lendable reserves of Federal Reserve member banks declined $110,000,000 the past week, the Federal Reserve Board reported and stood at $1,520,000,000 on March 31.

During the week the banks decreased their holdings of United States Government securities by $31,000,000.

Outlook for Workable World Money System Grows Brighter

By George Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The mere fact that a monetary alliance between the United States and Great Britain is in the making and that basic agreement on fundamentals have been reached is a harbinger of utmost international importance. That the plan when disclosed will have world-wide repercussions is certain, since it will, according to the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, seek to accomplish postwar stabilization of currencies in some relation to gold, so that a sound basis for peacetime trade revival can be established. It would also aim to develop an international clearing arrangement, which could possibly function by means of such an international currency unit as the "bancor" proposed recently by the British economist, Lord Keynes.

In advance of the plan whose proposals are yet to be divulged, the commentator will have to restrict himself to some broad generalizations. Since American and British experts have consulted with each other, it is not too unrealistic to suppose that the recent utterances of Prime Minister Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Kingsley Wood, and Lord Keynes on the subject of exchange give a look-in on the possible trend of developments.

How the British Feel

Mr. Churchill said in his latest speech that while he was not wedded to undue rigidity in the currency system, he felt that over a period of 10 or 15 years there "ought to be a fair, steady continuity of values, if there is to be any faith between man and man, or between the individual and the state." That, of course, referred to domestic prices. Again he declared that British "effort must be supported by international arrangements and agreements more neighborlike and more sensible than before," and that "we must strive to secure our fair share of an augmented world trade."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has emphasized that export trade is the life blood of Britain and urges an orderly reduction of unnecessary barriers and other practices which interfere with the movement of goods between countries. He has stated that the postwar monetary system must be one in which blocked balances and bilateral clearings are not needed.

Lord Keynes' proposal for an international money unit whose value would be fixed in terms of gold is undoubtedly on the agenda for analysis and comparison with the plan written by Harry White, assistant to Secretary of the Treasury, at a date for discussion yet to be fixed. We don't know Mr. White's plan, but the outline of the Keynes plan is available, though its full revealment must await a British White Paper.

Regardless of the objections to the Keynes plan and of its possible dangers, it nevertheless represents a step in the direction of postwar economic co-operation. The nations who subscribe to an agreement which fixes the ratios of their own currencies to an agreed-upon world unit, will accept a maximum debit quota (if a debtor nation) based on a three-year average of its export-import balances prior to the inauguration of the system. Creditor nations would likewise be allowed a maximum credit quota, in terms of the new unit, say, in this case "bancors."

When the debtor nation takes in too great an amount of imports, thus exceeding its allowable debit balance, the world banking board steps in and asks the debtor to release gold or its equivalent to the international bank to prevent too great an outflow of capital, or dislocation of domestic exchanges. Creditor nations thus are restrained from draining off the gold and so immobilizing international credit.

Must Relinquish Power

The plan, in short, resembles the American scheme of a central banking system, the nations bearing the same relation to the world banking organization that member banks bear to the Federal Reserve. If the system is to work, it must hold true that the member nations would have to accept guidance or some measure of control by the central board in their monetary and trade policies.

Here, of course, is a rock on which a theoretically perfect money system can meet disaster. For the degree of control agreed upon, and the restraints or demands which a directing body might require of a member to implement exchange stabilization, could run counter to the then current national policy or apparent self interest.

That this relinquishment of power is no chimera can be seen from an excerpt of an article by Oscar Hobson, city editor of the British newspaper, the News Chronicle, which in discussing a mutilateral clearing system, says "It is absolutely indispensable that countries participating in clearing schemes should be willing to divest themselves of complete sovereignty over their currency and trade policy."

Not in Full Accord

The Keynes proposal is reported to have met with some coolness among U. S. experts who have argued that removing various trade barriers would make currency stability a much easier matter. The American position is for a joint agreement of all the United Nations, while the British are satisfied with a stable pound-dollar ratio, to be followed by gradual stabilization of other currencies. At any rate the Keynes scheme has the advantage of being on the ground first.

Before the Administration can be in advantageous position to negotiate regarding a world currency system, it will seek a renewal of the President's power to devalue the dollar and a continuation of the power to maintain and use the Treasury's stabilization fund, estimated at $1,800,000,000. A fixed dollar is seen as a handicap in a money conference, with other countries able to change the values of their currencies. The stabilization fund is regarded as an important tool in foreign exchange operations. Both of these powers expire in June.

Gold, of course, is to be accorded more than honorable mention at the internationl money table. It will not have the influence it once had as the automatic adjuster of international debts and credits but it will serve as the anchor to which a world unit can be tied. As the custodian of $22,600,000,000 in gold, it is to be expected that the United States will seek to maintain its value and increase its usefulness. Nor will gold-producing countries, such as South Africa, Canada and some in South America be loth to aid in putting it to service.

Trend Toward Managed Economy

The question of Lend-Lease is another consideration for the money experts. This country is on record for a settlement of obligations in such a way as not "to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous relations between them, and the betterment of world-wide economic relations." Thus the loans, if regarded in the light of the Atlantic Charter, will not be the basis for demands detrimental to the debtor country.

If the proposed monetary agreement is to foreshadow a better working basis for trade between nations than formerly, it presupposes a degree of control over exports and foreign investments never before visualized. The corollary, of course, is enlarged control over the domestic economy. Such centralization of governmental powers with implied control over civilian activities, appears to be the alternative to a system of economies each striving, without too much regard for others, to get "its rightful place in the sun," and productive of the same round of evils that have hitherto accompanied the theory of economic self-sufficiency and nationalism.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.3 P. C. In March 27 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.3 per cent during the week ended March 27, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' comprehensive index, as a result of a marked increase in prices for farm products.

At 103.3 per cent of the 1926 average the all-commodity index was at the highest level since late in 1925.

Average prices of farm products rose 1.5 per cent to the highest level since October 1920. Food prices advanced 0.5 per cent.

	(1926=100)		P.C. Changes to Mar. 27 '43 from	
Commodity grps	Mar. 27 1943	Mar. 20 1943	Mar. 20 1943	Mar. 28 1942
All commod'ties	*103.3	*103.0	+0.3	+ 6.1
Farm products	124.2	122.4	+1.5	+20.1
Foods	107.6	107.1	+0.5	+12.2
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4		+ 0.7
Textile products	96.8	96.8		+ 0.9
Fuel & light mtls	80.8	80.8		+ 3.5
Metal & products	*103.9	*103.9		+ 0.2
Bldg materials	110.4	110.4		— 0.2
Chem & allied	100.0	100.0		+ 3.0
House'furnish'gs	104.2	104.2		+ 0.1
Misc commod	91.2	91.2		+ 1.7
Raw materials	112.5	111.5	+0.9	+14.4
Semimnfd atcls	92.9	92.9		+ 0.8
Manufact prods	*100.7	*100.6	+0.1	+ 2.9
Com other than farm products	*98.8	*98.8		+ 2.8
Com other than farm and foods	*96.6	96.6		+ 1.4

*Preliminary

Leveque Buys Big New York Hotel

NEW YORK (AP)—Leslie L. Leveque, Columbus, Ohio, structural engineer, who built Olentangy Village in Columbus, has purchased one of the largest apartment hotels in the country, the Parc Vendome on West 57th Street, for $3,400,000, it was disclosed.

Mr. Leveque was reported to have paid $400,000 in cash for the building, on which the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. holds a $3,000,000 mortgage. Completed in 1931 on the 77,000 square feet originally purchased by Otto Kahn, late financier, as a new home for the Metropolitan Opera Co., the hotel is 12 stories high on 56th Street and 19 stories on 57th Street. It was built at a cost of more than $8,000,000.

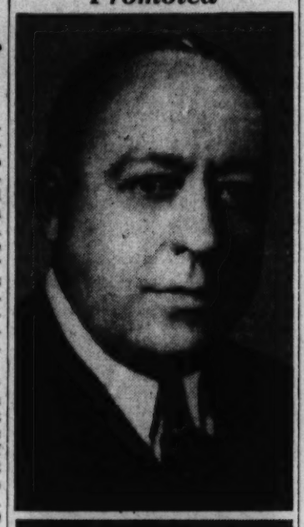
Among hotel tenants, whom Mr. Leveque met and told he would reside in the hotel, are James Montgomery Flagg, artist, Rabbi Stephen Wise, Harry Hershfield, radio commentator, Dr. William S. Sims, and Octavus Roy Cohen and Phil Stong, authors.

Increase in Canadian Wheat Stocks Reported

OTTAWA (CP) — Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America March 25 amounted to 435,433,439 bushels, including 426,497,075 in Canadian positions and 8,936,364 in United States positions, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

On the corresponding date last year the visible supply totalled 482,471,931 bushels.

Promoted



(Above) Howard Jones, former Works Manager of the White Motor Co. has been elected Vice-President in Charge of Production to supervise plant activities. This elevation comes after nearly 20 years of service in the production department. (Below) Roy M. Denham, former Production Manager of the Engine & Axle Division of the company has been named Works Manager succeeding Mr. Jones. Mr. Denham has been with White Motor since 1907.

New Types of War Bonds Are Needed, Declares Professor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New types of war bonds are urgently needed since Series E. war bonds remain in substance the only kind of securities suitable for the comparatively small investor, in the opinion of Professor Paul Haensel of Northwestern University. Writing in the current issue of Trusts and Estates, Dr. Haensel, who was formerly Dean of the Institute of Economics at Moscow University, suggests a number of possibilities.

Annuity bonds should be made available by the Treasury. Life annuities would be acquired chiefly by elderly people, whereas annuities for a definite term of years would be used mainly to create educational trusts for children, to meet maturing debts, etc. This business could be handled through the Postal Savings Banks. Although such annuities might compete with private insurance initially, arrangements could be made to permit future absorption of annuity contracts made with the Treasury by insurance company contracts, Prof. Haensel indicates.

Another example would be "home acquisition bonds" which would permit bondholders to apply the par value of the bond plus interest against the purchase of a house. Similarly, special farm savings bonds could carry the privilege of purchasing a farm on particularly easy terms after the war or buying farm machinery, cattle, etc.

Particular attention should be given to an issue of bonds which could be redeemed without loss of interest on definite occasions fitting family events (e. g. marriage, birth of child, demise of holder or member of the family).

The need to rehabilitate many small trade and industrial enterprises which closed during era suggests another type of bond. When an establishment is closed, the owners should be permitted to invest their assets in "trade rehabilitation bonds" which may be cashed at par with interest after the war.

Power Production 17 P. C. Above '42

NEW YORK (AP)—The Edison Electric Institute reported power output in the week ended March 27 totaled 3,928,170,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 3,946,836,000 in the previous week and 3,345,502,000 in the comparable week of 1942.

Despite the seasonal decline, generation continued to hold a rate of increase of more than 17 per cent over last year's figures for the third consecutive week.

Power demand on the Pacific Coast ranged 26.3 per cent ahead of 1942, and in the Southern States was 25.4 per cent ahead of last year.

Other percentage increases by regions from 1942 electric production were: New England, 7.5; Mid-Atlantic, 12.5; Central Industrial, 14.8; West Central, 14.2, and Rocky Mountain, 12.2.

Many Banks Report Gain In Reserves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Uneven trends in deposits, cash and holdings of Government securities and in loans and discounts were revealed in statements of the condition of banks at the end of the first quarter of the year, just published.

Many banks gained ground, while others lost. For example, of the "Big Three," the Chase National Bank and the National City Bank showed declines in deposits and in total resources, while the Guaranty Trust, on a small increase, became a three-billion dollar bank for the first time in its history.

Several of the banks reporting today follow the procedure adopted by some institutions in recent quarterly statements in setting aside large amounts in reserves for taxes and other purposes, thus showing no increase in undivided profits for the three-month period ended on March 31.

Chase National Bank

In its statement of condition, as of March 31, the Chase National Bank reported total deposits of $4,203,291,330, against $4,291,466,886 on Dec. 31, and with $3,628,256,645 on March 31, 1942. Total resources were $4,482,656,154, compared with $4,569,496,051 and $3,899,438,540, respectively.

Cash amounted to $1,025,488,083, compared with $1,132,552,795 three months ago, and with $1,254,488,212 one year ago; holdings of United States Government securities were $2,403,235,986, against $2,327,747,895 and $1,417,882,545; loans and discounts were $727,477,167, compared with $786,056,843 and $830,805,952.

Capital and surplus remained unchanged during the quarter at $100,270,000 each. Undivided profits amounted to $49,353,116, compared with $45,049,412 three months ago and with $43,042,791 one year ago.

The Chase reports that net earnings for the first quarter of 1943 amounted to $4.66 a share, compared with 36 cents a share for the corresponding period last year.

National City Bank

As of March 31, the National City Bank reported total deposits of $3,352,958,745, compared with $3,555,940,023, on Dec. 31, 1942, and $2,962,809,853 on March 31, 1942. Total resources amounted to $3,568,434,805, compared with $3,761,671,281 three months ago, and with $3,170,716,166 one year ago.

Holdings of United States Government securities were: $1,865,903,179, against $1,988,096,539, and $1,168,886,949 respectively; cash amounted to $860,032,174, against $901,172,805 and $1,035,342,978; loans and discounts were $532,584,826, against $573,450,840 and $330,085,109. Capital and surplus were unchanged at $77,500,000 each, and undivided profits were $25,110,800, compared with $23,793,450 three months ago and $18,446,536 one year ago.

The bank reports that its combined net current operating earnings, together with those of its affiliate, the City Bank Farmers Trust Company, amounted to 50 cents a share for the first quarter, compared with 36 cents a share in the first three months of last year. These earnings are exclusive of bond profits and recoveries which, together with the earnings of the trust company, were transferred to reserves.

The bank's affiliate, the City Bank Farmers Trust Company, reported total deposits of $91,990,907 as of March 31, against $115,366,183 at the end of December, and $84,140,760 at the end of March, 1942. Total resources were $119,091,854, against $142,061,713 and $111,738,791. Cash amounted to $28,985,612, against $37,601,930 and $36,131,526; holdings of United States Government securities, to $69,855,600, against $84,914,866 and $45,151,191. Capital and surplus were unchanged at $10,000,000 each, and undivided profits were $5,830,103, unchanged from December, and compared with $6,021,294 on March 31, 1942.

Guaranty Trust Company

Total resources of $3,015,473,615 were reported by the Guaranty Trust Company as of March 31. This compares with $2,995,498,622 at the end of December, and with $2,555,077,767 at the end of March, 1942. Deposits amounted to $2,666,261,390, compared with $2,995,498,622 and $2,256,851,588, respectively.

Holdings of United States Government securities were $1,827,681,573, compared with $1,892,372,868 three months ago and with $1,040,616,951 one year ago.

Capital and surplus were unchanged at $90,000,000 and $170,000,000, respectively. Undivided profits were $23,445,680, compared with $22,547,059 three months ago and with $19,470,856 one year ago.

Chemical Bank and Trust

The Chemical Bank & Trust Company reported as of March 31 total deposits, including official and certified checks outstanding, of $1,041,405,430 and total assets of $1,133,964,753, compared, respectively, with $1,199,430,404 and $1,289,983,863 on Dec. 31, 1942. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $261,910,314, against $348,841,631; holdings of United States Government securities, to $500,560,659, against $536,859,141, and loans, discounts and bankers' acceptances to $186,745,944, against $217,379,967. Capital and surplus were unchanged at $20,000,000 and $55,000,000, respectively, and undivided profits were $5,805,606, against $5,456,273 at the end of December, 1942. The bank reports net earnings of 62 cents a share for the quarter, compared with 55 cents for the first three months of last year.

Irving Trust

Irving Trust Co. reports total resources as of March 31 at $1,001,746,245, against $1,040,271,353 at the year end, with deposits at $586,661,059, compared with $625,045,014. Government securities were $570,048,589, against $572,672,195, loans of $167,083,279, compared with $184,902,149, and surplus and undivided profits of $55,083,701, against $54,906,526.

First National Bank

The First National Bank of the City of New York reported as of March 31 total deposits of $882,706,809, and total assets of $1,000,121,178, compared, respectively, with $987,300,349 and $1,014,254,349 on Dec. 31, 1942. Cash on hand, exchanges and due from banks amounted to $198,109,485, against $195,270,184; holdings of United States Government securities to $640,766,000, against $620,757,311, and loans and discounts to $44,576,693, against $70,541,163. Capital and surplus were unchanged at $10,000,000 and $100,000,000, respectively, and undivided profits were $11,758,384, against $12,0444,415 at the end of December, 1942.

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Bruins-Detroit Dates Are Still in Muddle

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Bruins will definitely play Detroit-Red Wings in Detroit's Olympia Stadium tomorrow night. After that the teams return to Boston, but your guess is as good as mine as to when they will play here.

The current argument between Manager Art Ross of the Bruins, Manager Jack Adams of the Wings, and Acting President Red Dutton is as delicious a muddle as the National Hockey League has seen in years. Usually such shenanigans are carried on behind closed doors. Now they are out in the open, and the fireworks are really good.

Changed His Mind

Originally Ross agreed to play the third and fourth Stanley Cup games here at Boston Garden Tuesday and Thursday. When he got to Detroit, however, he changed his mind, stating he picked Thursday and Sunday instead.

Adams insists that the original Tuesday-Thursday dates be kept, and after an Executive Committee meeting in Detroit yesterday, Dutton ordered those dates to stand. Ross said he could not play Tuesday. Adams said he would be here with his team Tuesday. Dutton said that Ross would play Tuesday night or else.

Nothing Scheduled

There is nothing scheduled for Boston Garden Tuesday evening, so ice is available. Ross will have no excuse for not playing if Dutton's order stands, and if he refuses to put his team on the ice, he stands to suffer heavy consequences—forfeiture of the game and possibly the series, and if the league so directs, loss of the Bruins' franchise.

Several other possibilities were suggested, including a Wednesday-Thursday arrangement, with the clubs going back to Detroit if necessary for a fifth game Sunday. They cannot play here Friday because of the professional boxing match scheduled for that night. That suggestion went out the window when Ross demanded Detroit split its rental with Boston Garden to make up for the loss of revenue caused by playing here on successive nights. Adams, understandably enough, would not agree.

Just a Guess

If a guess is permitted, it is that the Bruins will play here Tuesday and Thursday, and that Ross has lost his argument. Bruins were tired last Thursday when they had to rush there after completing their series with Canadiens, but they should be no more tired next Tuesday than Red Wings, who will probably come to Boston on the same train with the Bruins and have exactly the same amount of rest here before the game.

As for tomorrow night's game in Detroit, the Red Wings are now heavy favorites not only to win this second game but to take the series as well. Their 6-2 trouncing of Boston last Thursday has increased their already bountiful supply of confidence, and the same confidence is shared by the fans.

Howe Back

Syd Howe, Detroit's leading scorer over the regular season, is due to return to action after having been injured in the Toronto series, although Alex Motter will still be sidelined. Howe is due to work with Don Grosso and Eddie Wares, with Adams' keeping intact his hot line of Carl Liscombe, Sid Abel, and Mud Bruneteau.

Johnny Crawford, Boston's great defenseman, was due to arrive in Detroit today after a short visit to Toronto, but it is questionable whether Ross will use him tomorrow. If Johnny does not dress, Red Anderson may be used at defense, with Busher Jackson throwing his offensive power onto the third line again. In addition, Oscar Aubuchon will probably be used in place of young Jack Schmidt.

Spears Awarded Maryland Post

COLLEGE PARK, Md., April 3 (AP)—Dr. Clarence W. Spears, outstanding proponent of the "straight" football school, has taken over duties as head football coach at the University of Maryland.

Spears succeeds Clark Shaughnessy, teacher of the flashy T-formation style of football. Shaughnessy resigned early this year as head coach and director of athletics to assume a similar post at the University of Pittsburgh.

Maryland will not have spring football practice this year but expects to go through with a full schedule of games next fall.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Alan Ford, 18-year-old swim star from Mercersburg, Pa., Academy, won 220-yard A. A. U. freestyle swim and set meet record of 2:09.3.

Three Years Ago

Bill Terry, manager of the New York Giants, said Pitcher Clyde Castleman had asked for voluntary retirement because of back injury.

Five Years Ago

Bob Jones pulled up to 16th place in $5,000 Augusta National open with 74-72 for 54-hole total of 222. Field led by Henry Picard at 215.

New Record Set For Basketball In N. Y. Garden

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—More than a half-million fans broke all basketball attendance records for Madison Square Garden during the 1942-43 season, which closed last night with Wyoming, N. C. A. A. titleholder, defeating St. Johns, winner of the National invitation tournament.

Thirty-eight programs in the Eighth Avenue sports arena drew 512,526 spectators through the turnstiles as compared to 428,397 for 33 programs during the 1941-42 season.

The breakdown of the 1942-43 figures shows that the 19 intercollegiate double-headers during the regular season drew 304,156; four nights of the invitation tournament, 71,052, and three of the N. C. A. A. championship affair, 43,782. Another 18,316 saw last night's Red Cross benefit double-header; two preseason twin bills involving service teams brought out 13,758 and nine interscholastic programs, held in the afternoon, drew 61,462.

A record attendance at the Garden for a single night of 18,419 was set during the invitation tournament, breaking the previous high of 18,394 established early in January when Creighton beat Long Island University and Fordham turned back Rhode Island State.

Haas Being Coached

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. (AP)—Bert Haas, the Cincinnati Reds' third baseman, is showing great improvement this season. He has been getting special attention from Coach Hans Lobert and Bill Miller. Lobert has been showing Haas how he used to handle the hot corner, and Miller is teaching Bert to relax as he goes t field the ball.

Anton Karl 'Butterfly' Is Improved

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Those Fenway Park fans who have squirmed in their seats as Johnny Niggeling of the Browns, Connie Mack's Roger Wolff or Washington Dutch Leonard handcuffed the Red Sox with knuckleballs in recent summers, should get acquainted with Anton Karl, one of Joe Cronin's rookie pitchers. Karl throws, among other things, as tricky a knuckler as ever put in an appearance at a Red Sox spring training camp.

Mention of Karl and his mound assortment is timely at the moment because Cronin has named him to pitch three innings against the Dodgers at Ebbets Field tomorrow, along with Joe Dobson and Louis Lucier. As the exhibition schedule is shorter than usual this spring, each three-inning stretch by a pitcher carries considerable weight.

Manhattan Star

Like all knuckleball hurlers, Karl's development has been slow. Captain and star of his Manhattan College nine in his senior year, the tall right-hander signed with the Red Sox immediately after graduation. In 1937 they had him at Hazleton and Rocky Mount; in '38 with Rocky Mount and Canton; in '39, '40 and '41 at Scranton, and last year with Louisville. In the American Association, with a second-division club behind him, Karl allowed just 145 hits in 152 innings, for an earned run average of 2.90. He won half a dozen games.

Although Karl, who was born in Mount Vernon, N. Y., and still makes his home there, will not use it as an alibi, it is a fact that all young knuckleball pitchers run into the same difficulty: because of its unpredictable antics, catchers do not like to call for the knuckler, even though they realize that it is the hurler's best pitch.

Long Struggle

The reason, of course, is that the catcher, if he should fail to get his glove on the elusive "butterfly," might be charged with a passed ball and blamed for the loss of the game.

Too, all knuckleball pitchers have a long, uphill struggle with control. A ball held and thrown in that manner can dance in and out of the small strike zone and get the man on the mound into a lot of trouble in a very short time. Only years of work—constant practice—will let the pitcher master the delivery, which is the reason fellows like Niggeling and Wolff were so slow reaching the big leagues.

Young Karl, however, has remarkably fine control for a boy just starting his seventh season in professional ball. At Sarasota last spring he had almost no control at all with the knuckler. But the other day in Tufts cage he threw them at catcher Johnny Peacock for more than 15 minutes and not once did John have to dig one out of the dirt.

It may be that this approaching wartime season will be the best thing that ever happened to Karl. Cronin today has 12 pitchers, where in peacetime at this stage of training he would probably have 15 or more. Only one or two, therefore, figure to be dropped around opening day; and it could be that Cronin will retain all 12, knowing that the draft is liable to reduce his ranks at any moment.

Given big league support at the plate and a big league catcher to handle him, Karl's development from this point on could make one of the year's most interesting tales.

* * *

The Red Sox take a train to Baltimore tomorrow night, where Cronin hopes he will run into warm weather. They play the Orioles of the International League Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

* * *

Tomorrow the Braves pay a visit to Briston, Conn., to play a squad game for the home town folks. The Stengelmen do not start their regular exhibition schedule until next Friday.

Duquesne Scraps Sports Program

PITTSBURGH, April 3 (AP)—Duquesne University, a little school with a big football and basketball reputation, has become a "war casualty," scrapping its entire intercollegiate sports program for the duration.

John D. Holahan, Graduate Manager of Athletics, said the action was necessary because of "the uncertainty of athletes and opponents for next fall and winter." He said the school would concentrate on intramural sports and a physical fitness program.

Dot Kirby Wins

PINEHURST, N. C., April 3 (AP)—Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, medalist and pre-tourney favorite, played steady, high-grade golf yesterday to win the North and South women's golf championship with a 5-and-3 victory over Jane Crum, Orangeburg, S. C.

Ed Dudley to Be Guest At P. G. A. Dinner Here

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some interesting sidelights on golf prospects for the ensuing season, locally and nationally, should be forthcoming April 12th at a dinner in the Hotel Lenox, arranged by the New England section of the National Professional Golfers' Association, at which President Ed Dudley of the national organization will be the chief guest. He will come presumably all primed with information and opinions as to the outlook in general, gleaned from his contacts with officials of the various subsidiary professional associations of the country, as well as from leaders in the industrial branch of the sporting goods world, whose business it is to size up the trend and be governed accordingly in the manufacturing end, at least as far as governmental allocations will permit.

"Big Ed," as Dudley often is referred to, will be as much interested to get the viewpoint of the New England professionals on the outlook as they will be to hear what he has to say; for the season is just opening in southern New England and for a majority of the clubs the new fiscal year has begun, consequently most of them know just where they stand on the matter of resignations and on regular memberships from 1943, the dues from which constitute the foundation of the club's finances. It can be taken for granted that the club professionals will have a pretty good idea of where their clubs stand in this respect, knowing that therein is the basis of their jobs.

Crop of Rumors

The writer has taken no general poll of clubs along this line, but can say that there has been the usual crop of rumors, in which this or that club is going to close its doors or is in danger of folding up, and that some of these rumors bear a striking resemblance to the war rumors which a governmental branch is constantly exposing as pure canards. One such had it that the Winchester Country Club was about to fold up for the duration. President John P. Carr of that club is away, but one of the club's former Presidents laughed heartily when the rumor was mentioned. "That sounds very interesting," he said, "for a club that came through last year in the black." He went on to pay tribute to President Carr and his brother officers of the club for their hard work and efficiency in a trying period.

From Eugene F. (Skip) Wogan of the Essex County Club comes the information that despite that 23 of the N. E. P. G. A. members have gone into the service, there have been only four resignations, leaving the membership at 148, of which it is hoped and expected that 75 per cent or more will attend the forthcoming dinner. As for the Essex County Club, many of whose members in normal times either are summer residents of the North Shore or nonresidents, Wogan says that the club will open up as usual, starting with nine holes. Whether the other nine will be put in play later will depend upon developments.

Thanked Members

It may be taken for granted that President Dudley of the P. G. A. will emphasize, speaking personally to the New England pros, some of the sentiments he expressed in his letters to members as printed in the latest issue of their magazine, "The Professional Golfer of America." In that letter he thanked all members of the association "for doing your part during the first year of war in helping golf to be one of the leading contributors to the War Effort."

He called attention to the fact that the 240 members of the P. G. A. had gone into the service. He called upon professionals of the eastern area, where gasoline restrictions have been and are so stringent, to co-operate with their club directors in figuring out "some way of transportation that would not interfere with the war setup, to enable people to get out and play a little golf at your club."

Will Be Enough

On the subject of golf merchandise and accessories, he told the professionals that in his opinion there would be enough to carry on, but emphasized that they should do all in their power to send in old balls for reconditioning and urged that golfers search their lockers and other places for old balls to be sent to the manufacturers for reprocessing.

Above all, he appealed to the members to keep up their membership in their local and national associations. "We realize full well," he wrote, "that these are trying times and that you are being called upon more now than ever before; however, the war won't last forever and we want to do everything in our power to keep this organization of ours in running order, so that when victory is here, the Professional Golfers' Association of America will be on its toes and will go forward just as successfully as it has done in the past."

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

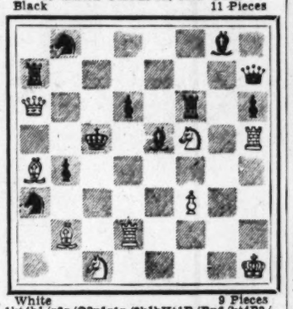
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

April 3, 1943

Problem No. 2541

By Simon Costikyan, New York

Black — 11 Pieces



White — 9 Pieces

1kt4b1/r6q/Q2p1r1p/2k1bKt1R/Bp6/kt4P2/-1B1R4/2K14K

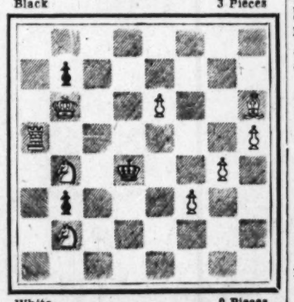
White to play and mate in two

(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2542

By A. Heimes

Black — 3 Pieces



White — 9 Pieces

8/1p6/1K2P2B/R6P/1Kt1k2P1/1p3P2/-1Kt4/8

White to play and mate in three

(Submitted by A. Gluck of Detroit as one of his favorites.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2539. 1. R-Kt5

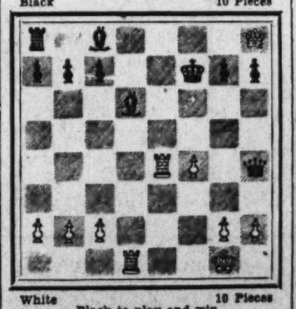
No. 2540. 1. Q-K threat

2. K-KR3
1. ..... Kt-QB3
2. K-KR3 Kt-K4
3. Q-Q2ch
2. ..... Kt-Q5
3. Q-KKt3ch
2. ..... Kt-K3
3. Kt-KKt5
1. ..... Kt-QB5
2. Q-KKt3ch K-K5
3. Kt-KB6ch
1. ..... B-Kt
2. K-KR3 B-K4
3. Q-Q2ch
1. ..... P-QKt7
2. B-B2 K-B6
3. Kt-KKt5ch
1. ..... K-B6
2. Kt-Kt5ch

End-Game No. 638. White wins: 1 Q-R4ch Q-B3; 2 BxKt, QxQ; 3 BxKt, Resigns.

End-Game No. 639

Black — 10 Pieces



White — 10 Pieces

Black to play and win

(Euwe-Reti, Match, Amsterdam, 1926 Reti concludes effectively.)

"Fifty Great Games of Modern Chess"

H. Golombek, former editor of the British Chess Magazine and now in the British Army, writes in the preface that "the last 40 years have produced more fine games; more exciting and colorful encounters, than any other preceding era." Then he goes on to give his selection of "Fifty Great Games of Modern Chess," which has recently been published by David McKay Company, Philadelphia, listing at $1.25.

These games are interestingly annotated, with piquant introductory paragraphs and helpful diagrams. The casual reader, who doesn't wish to bother actually replaying the games, move by move, will find the book pleasant reading, and with the benefit of the diagrams will be able to examine the play at critical points.

All of the great modern masters are represented: Alekhine with nine, Rubinstein with six, and Keres with four. Keres alone, of the younger grand-masters, habitually plays combinative chess. Fine and Reshevsky, for example, win though technical or positional skill, in close competition, as a rule.

Harvard Club Exhibition

I. A. Horowitz visited the Harvard Club, Boston, on March 13, at the close of his transcontinental tour, and gave one of his successful exhibitions, defeating 27 of his 29 opponents, and drawing with John Alexander and Harlow Daly.

Marshalls Win Team Championship

The Marshall Chess Club, New York, won the annual Metropolitan Chess League team championship this year with a match score of 4½-½. The West Side Y. M. C. A. held the champions to a draw. The Manhattan Chess Club was not represented this year.

Massachusetts Championship

The annual state championship, which began Feb. 22 with 16 contenders, is being played weekly at the Boston City Club. The leading scores: Daly, 6-0; Jacobs, 5-0; Katz, 3½-½; Welch, 6-1.

The game below shows a well-played victory by Gerhard Katz, one of Boston's stronzest players.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Katz White	Gates Black	Katz White	Gates Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 Q-K5	Q-K3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	23 QxQ	BxQ
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	24 P-K4	Kt-B5
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	25 KR-K	Kt-B3
5 P-K3	B-Kt5	26 P-Q5	B-Q2
6 PxP	PxP	27 QR-Q	R-KB
7 B-Q3	P-B4	28 R-Q2	P-Kt5
8 Kt-K2	Q-R4	29 P-QR4	P-QKt3
9 Castles	P-B5	30 K-B	B-B
10 B-B2	Castles	31 P-Q6	B-R3
11 P-QR3	B-Q3	32 K-Kt	Kt-K1
12 Kt-Kt3	P-KR3	33 P-K5	Kt-Q2
13 Kt-B5	PxB	34 B-K4	K-Kt2
14 KtxB	Q-Kt3	35 B-Q5	K-B2
15 Kt-B5	R-K	36 R-Q4	P-Kt4
16 R-Kt	Kt-B	37 RxKtP	Kt(Q1)-B4
17 Q-B3	P-KKt3	38 RxKtP	K-K
18 KtxQP	KtxKt	39 R-Kt6	Kt-B5
19 Kt-R6ch	K-Kt2	40 B-B6ch	K-Q
20 QxPch	KxKt	41 R-Kt7	Resigns
21 QxR	Kt-R2		

Marshall Game

The game below was selected by Golombek for his collection of great modern games. It was played in Ostend in 1905 and shows how the popular American justified his reputation as a dangerous attacking master.

Giuoco Piano

Marshall White	Burn Black	Marshall White	Burn Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	12 R-Kch	K-B
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	13 B-Q3	B-K2
3 B-B4	B-B4	14 KBxKt	RPxB
4 P-B3	Kt-B3	15 Kt-K5	PxB
5 P-Q4	PxP	16 KtxKtPch	K-B2
6 PxP	B-Kt5ch	17 RxBch	KxKt
7 K-B	KtxKP	18 Q-Q3ch	K-R1
8 P-Q5	Kt-K2	19 P-KR4	P-Kt5
9 Q-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 P-R5	KtxP
10 B-KKt5	Kt-Kt3	21 Q-B5	Resigns
11 QKt-Q2	P-KR3		

Massachusetts Championship

H. B. Daly and C. Jacobs are both undefeated in the State championship now being played at the Boston City Club. Daly with 6-0, Jacobs with 5-0. Other leaders are Katz, 3½-½, and Welch, 6-1.

Virginia Coach

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. (AP)—Arthur A. (Bunny) Corcoran, football end coach here since 1939, has been named baseball coach at the University of Virginia. Corcoran succeeds Gus Tebell, who resigned to accept a position teaching aerial navigation in the Navy's Flight Preparatory School here.

Corcoran formerly played in the major leagues with the Philadelphia Athletics and the Detroit Tigers. Before coming here, he was on the coaching staff at Holy Cross. He once starred in football, baseball and basketball at Georgetown University.

The Detroit Tigers were equipped with red flannel underwear when they started spring training at Evansville, Ind.

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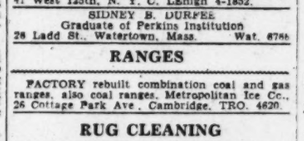

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JELLICO COAL COMPANY
CALL
MAIN 4100

McVere Shirt Company
56 Walton Street, N.W.
"MADE-TO-MEASURE" SHIRTS

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Make the 3-Step Test In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Bycks
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA
REAL ESTATE, RENTING, INSURANCE, LOANS, CHAIN STORE LEASING
ADAMS-CATES CO.
Second Floor, Hurt Bldg. WA. 5477

COLUMBUS

WADE DRY CLEANING CO.
Columbus' Most Modern Cleaning Plant
1302 17th Street
PHONE 326

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It costs less to furnish your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broadway

Hillyer C. Warlick
Be proud of the PHOTOGRAPH you give
Phone 767 117 Cotton Avenue

Call Us
Paints, Wallpaper and Kem-Tone
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
456 Second Street Phone 6367

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

Marjen Shop
Ready-to-Wear
Savannah, Ga.
Gowns
235 BULL STREET
TELEPHONE 7908

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANED
Forty-Five Years of Continued Service Increases Our Responsibility.
DIAL 3-5191

European Classified

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SWITZERLAND, Rigi, Kinderheim Sunnehüsli, 1200 M Station Romiti. Tel. 6.01.54. Schönes Heim. Comfort. Garantiert liebevolle Pflege für Ferien- und erholungsbedürftige Kinder. Prospekte durch Schwestern Lamm. dipl Kranken-Schwestern. Children's home.

MUSIC TUITION

THE DOROTHY PATTERSON STUDIOS, St. Thomas' Hall, Musgrave Road, Durban. Subjects: Pianoforte — Harmony — Counterpoint — Aural Culture—Accompanying—Musical Appreciation—Matriculation Course — etc. Students prepared for Examinations and Concert performances.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

SWITZERLAND

Berne—Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld—Home-like family pension. Running water. Near Christian Science church.

Europe

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

SEIDENHAUS
M. LÜSCHER-GLOOR
Gloves Ties Stockings
GRABEN 28

M. Kurz
CORSETS
WÄSCHE - STRÜMPFE
Underwear, Stockings Rathausgasse 17

BASEL

RENAUD A. G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21
Tel. 4.64.48

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Jeder sein eigner Koch, Kie Daheim Plättli stellt der Gast zusammen
Alkoholfreies Restaurant Zeughausgasse, Berne

GAFFNER LUDWIG & CO.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

Spaulding Schuhe
BERN Marktgasse 4
Tel. 23.373
Standard Shoes and Shoes for Difficult Feet
Spezialität Prothos

A. RIS-EGGER
KOHLENHANDELS
A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 2 14 55
Fuel

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

E. FRIEDEN
Bahnhofplatz 7
WOOD-CARVINGS
CUCKOO CLOCKS
IVORY CARVINGS
Leder Artikel
Bijouterie

Möbel
A. Lüscher
Kramgasse 55
(Furniture)

R. SCHOLL
Alkoholfreies Speiserestaurant Kaffeewirtschaft
Spitalgasse 22
Telephon 2-70-02 und 2-70-03
(TEA ROOM)

WHAT IS **Bernina**
The Sewing Machine which offers the greatest number of patent devices
KÖNIG & BIELSER
Beundenfeldstrasse 21

Mollenhof
Filiale: Marktgasse 60 beim Bahnhofplatz BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
WYGART
SPITALGASSE 40
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

Maison Friedländer
MODES
Bubenbergplatz 11
(MILLINER)

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

KOLONIALWAREN
FRAU MÜHLEMANN-GERTSCH
Täglich frische Eier, Butter und Käse
Höl eweg 10
(Groceries, Eggs, Butter, Cheese)

Flowershop
MINA LERGIER
Ryffligässchen 3 Tel. 23.405

SWITZERLAND

BIEL

K. Tschäppät
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

BONNETERIE
E. & M. Tanner
37 Nidaugasse
so recommends HOSIERY
MODES ANNELISE
51, Centralplatz 1st Floor
Tel. 43.09 (Milliner)

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
for Men, Women and Children
at
"Rivoli BALLY" 18 Rue du Marché
"LA RATIONELLE" 15 Rue de Rive

LAUSANNE

CHAUSSURES
KELLER — CORBOZ
RUE PICHARD GRAND-PONT
LAUSANNE
(Footwear)

ARTISTIC HAND-WEAVING STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MLLES. FERRARI & DUBOIS
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 2.34.38

TEINTURERIE
ROCHAT
Avenue de la Harpe 24-26
Lausanne S. A.
(Dyers and Cleaners)

MAISON BRUNO
Specialist Ladies' Hairdresser
Place Pépinet 3. Tel. 2.58.18.
Entresol — Lift.

ST. GALL

CARPETS • LINOLEUM
Schuster
St. Gallen Zürich

EUG. KOLLER-MAURER
Groceries
Alle Lebensmittel
Lämmlisbrunnstr. 48 Tel. 2.23.87

HAIRDRESSER
For Ladies and Gentlemen—Parfümerie
H. WEISSHAUPT
Theaterplatz Tel. 2.79.45

JEAN KÖNIG
Metzgerei z. Sternacker
Sausages
Tel. 2.75.66

ZURICH

RATHAUS DROGERIE
Dr. Kunzmann
Marktgasse 4, Zürich 1. Tel. 2.20.87
The house which deserves your confidence. Try it please!

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

CHAMES & NELSON CONSOLIDATED
(Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNGS PROVISION STORES
GROCERS 95, PLEIN ST.
Daily deliveries.
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbells' Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kelloggs Products. Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans.
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Fonds Preparations, Potter & Moores.
Phone 5-1648 Head Office and Works 3 Drakiow St., Woodstock

The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers
Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

Crossword Quiz Answers

B	U	R	G	E	S	S
U	▨	A	I	X	▨	C
C	A	I	N	E	▨	O
K	I	N	▨	G	O	T
▨	M	▨	B	E	L	L
A	▨	F	▨	S	E	A
M	A	R	T	I	A	N
A	L	A	▨	S	▨	D
R	A	N	D	▨	G	▨
I	N	K	▨	B	U	D
L	▨	L	L	A	M	A
L	▨	I	E	R	▨	I
O	M	N	I	B	U	S

4/1

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

(Continued)

GOODWILL
We believe that the Goodwill of the public is our strongest asset, and because the service rendered determines the Goodwill a Store shall enjoy, we try to round out this service by—doing better today than yesterday and
MIDDLEMOSTS (Pty.) Ltd.
making Tomorrow better than Today—
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER FASHION STORES

Cleghorn
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth
Cleghorn & Harris, Ltd.

Ladies' Outfitters

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF THE BETTER KIND OF WOMEN'S WEAR
76 St. George's Street, Cape Town

DURBAN

The Departmental Store with an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
Durban & District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom, Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235, Pine Street Phone 20521

John Orr & Co
(Pty) Ltd.
DURBAN & MARITZBURG
52 Departments Provide Clothing, House Linen and Furnishings Needs.

Baby Linen Specialists
Our Motto: "ONLY THE BEST FOR BABY"
COMPLETE LAYETTES
Orders taken for any HANDMADE GARMENTS. Maids and boys catered for in all sizes. Special: School Uniforms and Gym Costumes.
21, Chester House West St. (Next to Anstey's) Phone 26066

COMBER & RUSSELL LTD.
Tennis, Golf, Football, Bowls, Cricket
Sports Clothing and Footwear
Men's Outfitting
343. West St. (Opposite Henwoods)
PHONE 20249

MILLAR BROS.
for
FLOWERS AND FLORAL WORK
PLANTS and SEEDS
Phones 25555 & (after hours) 46372
401, West Street

MILLS HOSIERY COY
EMINGOLD
Hosiery and Underwear
Castle Arcade—Durban

GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Managerss: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen Distinctive Quality and Service
353, West St. Phone 25321
Residence 22933

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
Limited
NATAL
1 and 2 Anglo-African House
Smith Street
DURBAN
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

C. Emile
Ladies' Hairstylists and
BEAUTY SPECIALISTS
400a, West Street, Durban Phone 21029
Hollywood, Acutt's Arcade, Durban Phone 21029
Emiles, Belmont Mansions, Durban Phone 23292
Emiles, 445 Manning Road, Durban Phone 87317
Emiles, 236 Church St., Maritzburg Phone 2722

THE MODEL DAIRY
GARDINER STREET
A delightful place to bring your friends for MORNING REFRESHMENT, LUNCH AFTERNOON TEA or DINNER

BROWN'S SALE ROOMS (Pty.) Ltd.
243, PINE STREET
(Opposite City Bus Centre)
New and Reconditioned Furniture
Furniture traded in or purchased for cash
Sworn appraisements and valuations
TELEPHONE 24410

JOHANNESBURG

Phone 34-2942
CAMPBELL'S GARAGES (Pty.) LTD.
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs
HIRE A CAR — DRIVE YOURSELF
Cor. Rissik and De Villiers Streets
Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG

(Continued)

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082. P. O. Box 88
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

The Transvaal Graphite Co.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound
"Murrella" Boiler Composition
Graphite for Graniolithic Paint, etc.
Consult us re grinding requirements
234 ANDERSON ST. Phone Cent. 22-2126

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Streets
Specialists in Outsize Frocks, Suits and Two-Piece Ensembles

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

PIETERMARITZBURG

THE PIETERMARITZBURG COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.
Retail Butchers and Dairy Produce Proprietors of Union Cash Meat Markets
192, Commercial Road Phone 2439
2, North Street Phone 3242
Also
City Meat Supply Co., 163-165, West St. Phone 2498
Premier Butchery, 145, Church St. Phone 2573

SOWDENS
Drapers, Milliners, Underwear
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. Box 177 Phone 2141

PRETORIA

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/r Koedor Arcade Bureau Lane
HIGH-CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear

VEREENIGING

Newhaven Residential Hotel
BEACONSFIELD AVENUE
Every modern convenience under personal supervision of Mrs. M. W Coney.
Also
"Bovey Court Residential"
SMUTS AVENUE
Furnished rooms to let with use of common kitchen for light cooking. Terms per day, week or month on application.

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

G. J. GRICE LTD.
90-92 Queen Street, Brisbane, Australia
Pianos, Radio, Kelvinator, Electric Refrigerators and Icicle Kerosene operated Refrigerators. Phonographs, Records, Rolls, Sheet Music, Boosey-Hawkes Band Instruments.

Shirley SHOE STORE
HEINDORFF HOUSE
171 Queen Street Brisbane
Men's, Ladies' and Children's FOOTWEAR —all grades. Special advice for correct shoe fitting.

Cash and Service Grocer
W. B. ROSS
707 Sandgate Road
CLAYFIELD TRAM TERMINUS
Brisbane, Australia
Phone M1254 Free Delivery

ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST., BRISBANE
AUSTRALIA

FURS! *Latest Styles at Lowest Prices*
Ask for Catalogue
Queensland's Leading Furriers
J. JACKSON & SON
Foremost for Fine Furs for 40 Years
King George Square, Brisbane, Australia

C. S. G. Cash & Carry Stores
Dean Street, Toowong—Phone Toowong 90
262 Waterworks Road, ASHGROVE
Phone F. 9922
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
Free Delivery All Suburbs

G. & B. BRANDON
BRISBANE'S HIGH-CLASS BOOT REPAIRERS
Give Satisfaction to Every Customer
Same Day Service
ONLY ADDRESSES
Elizabeth Street, near Theatre Royal
Queen Street, opp. Eagle Lane
Adelaide Street, opp. State Insurance
Phone B. 5457 Brisbane, Australia

Matrons Millinery Salon
For Exclusive and Moderate Priced Millinery
—OUR SPECIALITIES—
Renovations and Large Head Fittings
Address:—208 Wickham Street Valley (next to Rose, Florist)
Phone B. 6516 Brisbane, Australia

SEE NEXT PAGE

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE
(Continued)

Diamond Rings
LADIES & MENS WATCHES
JEWELLERY SOUVENIRS OF QUEENSLAND
E. HANSON
Established over 25 years

E. W. ROSE & CO.
Art Florists, Nurserymen and Seed Merchants
Phone B 8674
After Hours Toowong 280 or M 6815
Address—Wickham St., Valley, Brisbane
(Head Office) (next to Matrons Millinery Salon)
Also 250 George St. Brisbane Australia

WALLACE BISHOP & SON PTY. LTD.
Loyal RELIABLE WATCHES
No Repair Costs With Loyal Unconditional Guarantee
King George Sq., Brisbane, Australia

PRYCE & READ
Invite You to See
SMART FROCKS and MILLINERY
Also DRESSMAKING TO ORDER
Fit and Style Guaranteed
Address: 173 Adelaide Street Brisbane, Australia

pike
BROTHERS LIMITED,
Queen Street Brisbane.
Mens-Wear Specialists

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

WALTER D. GODFREY
Watchmaker and Jeweller
Opp. State Bank
54 Pirie Street, Adelaide
Clocks, Crystal Ware, Pottery Ware

MOORE'S
"On the Square"
Adelaide's Beautiful Retail Store
Right on Victoria Square C 6650

RE-CREATED FURNITURE
Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings
Repaired, Repolished, Bought and Sold
236 VICTORIA SQUARE ADELAIDE
Cecil R. Bowker, Proprietor

VICTORIA

GEELONG

RIVERSIDE DAIRY
PURITY & PROMPTNESS
PHONE 2379
W. G. DERRICK
ROSLYN RD. BELMONT-GEELONG

BRYANT & LANE
210 Ryrie Street, Geelong
LADIES' TAILORS
FROCK-CORSET SPECIALIST

SOLOMONS
Pty. Ltd.
Geelong's Busiest Drapers

BELMONT BAKERY
Procera and Wholemeal Breads a speciality, also small goods. Bread delivered to all parts.
H. A. TOMKINS
High St., Belmont Phone 2122

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH

Bedggoods Shoes at
GEORGE NELSON'S
Quality Shoe Store
667 Hay St., Perth
As well as other comfort shoes

W. M. Manners & Co.
LIMITED
Properties Managed, Real Estate
Mortgages Negotiated
All classes of Insurances arranged
E. S. & A. BANK CHAMBERS
101 ST. GEORGE'S TER., PERTH, W. A.

Symbol of Success
Always at your service for
Watches, Rings, Wedding Presents
We specialise in repairs
FERRY'S Central Arcade and Murray St., Perth

W. O. WILLIAMS
PLUMBER and SHEET METAL WORKER
Tanks of all sizes. Skylights. Fireplaces. Stoves of all kinds, new and reconditioned.
Repairs promptly attended to
710 WELLINGTON STREET, PERTH
Tel. B 3252

INSURANCE
Fire, Marine, Workers' Compensation, Motor Car
Perth Representative
W. M. Manners & Co., Ltd.
Inspector H. Minchin
Local Manager, J. H. DOBSON
Office: 178 St. George's Terrace, Perth

REFRIGERATION
Sales and Service
Hot Water Systems
Washing Machines
O.T. Abrahams
REFRIGERATION ENGINEER
B1567 929 HAY STREET, PERTH

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH
(Continued)

Travel the World
WITH YOUR
Favourite Authors
JOIN
Boans Library
SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM 5/6 QUARTER
JUNIOR BOOK CLUB 7/6D
BOANS Western Australia's Largest and most popular Store—Wellington's Murray
575—BOANS

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP AT THE FARMERS'

A Departmental Store that will furnish you with everything, be ye Farmer, City Dweller or Visitor.

For Quality, Price and Service
THE FARMERS'
TRADING CO., LTD., AUCKLAND

AUCKLAND LAUNDRY Ltd.
'Phone 26-632 (8 lines)
Private Laundry Service
Bagwash Service
DRY CLEANING
Carpet Shampooing
Hat Blocking

CHRISTCHURCH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 34773. Hours: 9-12 m. Mon., 9-10 a. m. Wed., 6-7:30 p. m. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KINCAIDS LTD.
Family Grocers and Bacon Curers
We will call for and deliver your orders
Mail Orders Filled
New Price List on Application
693 COLOMBO STREET Tel. 30-565

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133, 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHEN in Wellington
make the D. I. C.
your headquarters
Unexcelled for its consistent standard of quality...
Famous for its Store Services...
Theatre Booking Office...
and
Well-known Beauty Salon.
D. I. C. on the Quay
Wellington 'Phone 43,123

JAMES SMITH
LIMITED N.Z.
WELLINGTONS MOST POPULAR SHOPPING CENTRE

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE
167 Riddiford Street Telephone 24,010

FERGUSON & OSBORN
LIMITED
Booksellers and Stationers
Printers and Bookbinders
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
202 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

It Happened in China

(Omaha World-Herald)

At a recent meeting Charles H. Day, the manager of the modification center at the Martin-Nebraska bomber plant, related an incident which, we believe, deserves wider circulation.

Some years ago, before Pearl Harbor but after the Japanese invasion of China, Mr. Day was hired by the Chinese Government to operate an airplane factory somewhere in the interior of that country.

The Chinese employees of this factory normally worked a 70-hour week—10 hours a day for seven days. If they worked longer, they had to be paid overtime. But before Mr. Day could pay overtime wages he had to get permission from the Government at Chungking. This, as can be readily understood, was a slow process.

One day during an emergency (which possibly had something to do with Japanese bombing) Mr. Day called in his Chinese foreman and said, in effect: "Such and such work must be done immediately. There is no time to consult Chungking. You tell your men to do the job and I will pay their extra wages personally."

The foreman did as directed, and the task was completed. Mr. Day handed the foreman enough money to pay for the extra time.

The next day the foreman returned and put the money, intact, on Mr. Day's desk.

"How come?" asked the American. "Why didn't you pay the men?"

"They wouldn't take it," replied the Chinese. "They said, if the work was important enough so that you, a foreigner, were willing to pay for it out of your own pocket, then it was important enough so that they, as Chinese, should be glad of the chance to do it for their country."

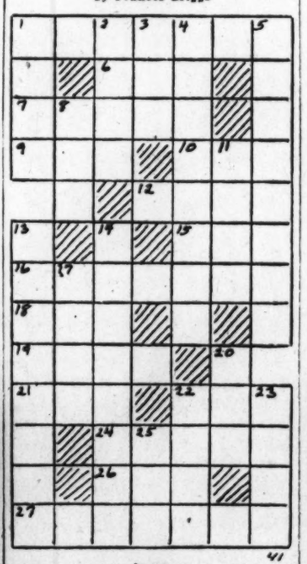
This, as we said in the beginning, happened in China.

Carrying On!

When it comes to publishing a newspaper under difficulties, the Valetta Times of Valetta, on the British-owned island of Malta in the Mediterranean, deserves first place. So far it has not missed a single day's publication in spite of 3,241 air-raid alarms so far in this war. Its building has been bombed twice and set on fire once. Following one raid, the paper was a bit late getting out—the linotype machines had to be cleaned because rock dust had blown all over them after a bomb had crashed through four stories of the building.—Capper's.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who wrote of a Purple Cow?
6—In Browning's poem, good news is brought from Ghent to what place?
7—What English novelist wrote "The Eternal City"?
9—What is often coupled with "kith"?
10—Obtained.
12—What do you associate with a curfew?
15—Ocean.
16—What do you call one of hypothetical inhabitants of Mars?
18—What is one of States of U. S. having goldenrod for its State flower (abbr.)?
19—What is a long, low, stony ridge?
21—Writing fluid.
22—Young girl just entering social life is called what?
24—What is often called the South American camel?
26—What is a noun suffix equivalent to "eer"?
27—What is a large public vehicle for passenger traffic over a fixed route?

Down
1—Who is author of "East Wind: West Wind"?
2—You associate what with St. Swithin's Day?
3—What machine separates seeds from cotton?
4—What is a critical explanation of a text or portion of Scripture?
5—What country will be reached by those who take "high road" or "low road"?
8—Purpose.
11—What is name of a genus of trees or shrubs?
13—What is a city of northwestern Texas?
14—Who said: "Never leave that till tomorrow which you can do today"?
17—What is first name of Mr. Ladd, often teamed with Veronica Lake in films?
20—Chicle is what?
22—What is a projection extending backward from point of an arrow?
23—Raised platform is what?
25—Hawaiian garland.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

"Where Do I Come In?"

To Rollo's surprise and dismay the new meat regulations overlook pups. However, the question is also puzzling pet owners. A small dog that eats only half a pound of meat a day would take up more than 16 valuable points a week if he were fed hamburger. The answer, to many, may be found in prepared pet foods which contain meat by-products. Surprisingly enough, poultry, fish, milk, and mashed potatoes are also good food for grown dogs, according to Dr. Imogene P. Earle of the United States Bureau of Animal Husbandry.

Daily Quotation

The surest antidote for worry is to keep busy—doing something useful. — GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

Brevities

Chicago Daily News: In its archives the U. S. Weather Bureau has a list of 15,000 terms relating to weather. It makes the range of conversational openers more extensive even than we dreamed.

Punch ©: "It is now realized," says a Berlin military commentator, "that mass air raids do no good." This is corroborated by RAF aerial photographs of Germany.

In Lighter Vein

Polite Clemens

One morning, shortly after he and his bride had moved into their first home, Mark Twain was looking out of an upstairs window. He was gazing idly at the house opposite when something about it caught his attention.

Swiftly he descended the stairs, crossed the street and knocked at the door of the house in question. A young woman opened the door.

"I beg your pardon," immediately began the humorist, without removing his hat. "My name is Clemens. My wife and I just moved into the house across the way. We have been meaning to make your acquaintance for some time now, but a number of things came up which prevented our doing so. I don't like to intrude upon you in this informal manner at such an early hour, but your house is on fire!"—Milwaukee Journal.

What Would He Do?

Hubby: "Have you ever wondered what you would do if you had Rockefeller's income?"

Wife: "No, but I have often wondered what Rockefeller would do if he had mine."—Pathfinder.

Daily Anecdote

The Right Answer

When the Duke of Clarence, afterward William IV, went down to Portsmouth to inspect the British Seventy-fours, the guide assigned to him was a battered old lieutenant who, lacking a friend at court, had served for years without promotion.

As the veteran removed his hat to salute the royal visitor, the latter remarked on his baldness and said jestingly, "I see, my friend, you have not spared your hair in your country's service."

"Why, Your Royal Highness," answered the old salt, "so many young men have stepped over my head to better positions that it's a wonder I have any hair left at all."

The duke laughed, but took the trouble to note down the man's name. A few days later the faithful lieutenant received his appointment as captain.

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"I want something off a green, off the face and off the bargain counter."

What They Say

This year we hope to have 6,000,000 farm gardens and about 12,000,000 other home gardens, in cities, suburban areas and small towns. The backyard gardens will not average as large as farm gardens, but the combined efforts of 12,000,000 town and city families can go a long way toward increasing our supplies of the vegetables—and in some cases the fruits—that are important in wartime."

—Secretary of Agriculture Wickard

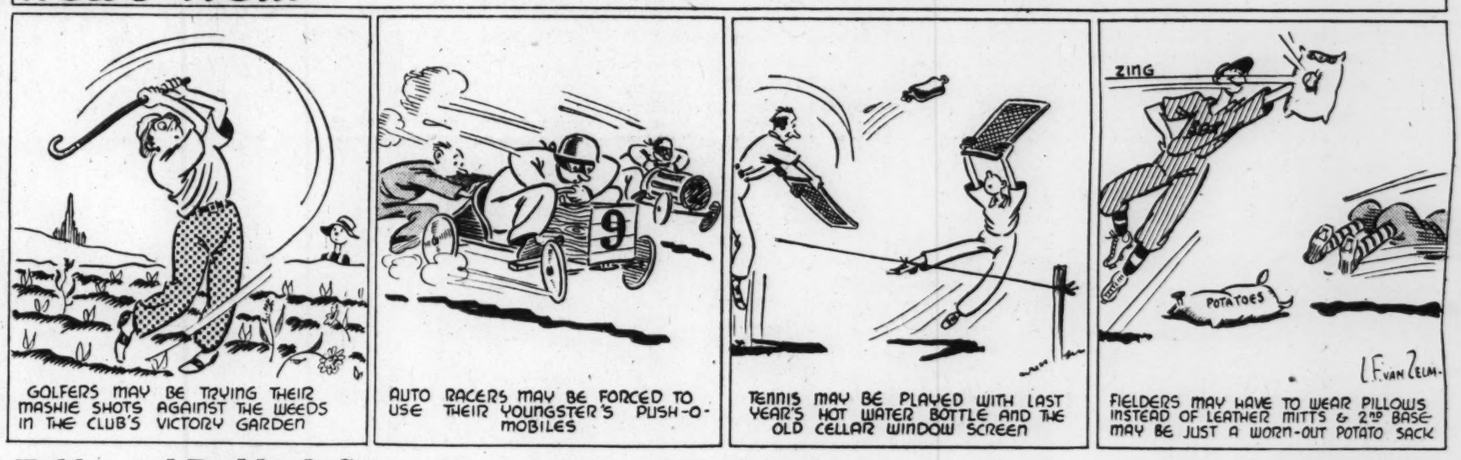
The theoretical problem of sex equality has gone.

—Sir Stafford Cripps

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *is my rock, and my fortress, and my deliverer; my God, my strength, in whom I will trust; my buckler, and the horn of my salvation, and my high tower.*
—Ps. 18:2

NEWS ITEM— CIVILIAN SPORTS WILL BE PLAYED THIS YEAR WITH SALVAGED AND SUBSTITUTE EQUIPMENT.


GOLFERS MAY BE TRYING THEIR MASHIE SHOTS AGAINST THE WEEDS IN THE CLUB'S VICTORY GARDEN
AUTO RACERS MAY BE FORCED TO USE THEIR YOUNGSTER'S PUSH-O-MOBILES
TENNIS MAY BE PLAYED WITH LAST YEAR'S HOT WATER BOTTLE AND THE OLD CELLAR WINDOW SCREEN
ZING
POTATOES
FIELDERS MAY HAVE TO WEAR PILLOWS INSTEAD OF LEATHER MITTS & 2ND BASE MAY BE JUST A WORN-OUT POTATO SACK
L.F. VAN CELM

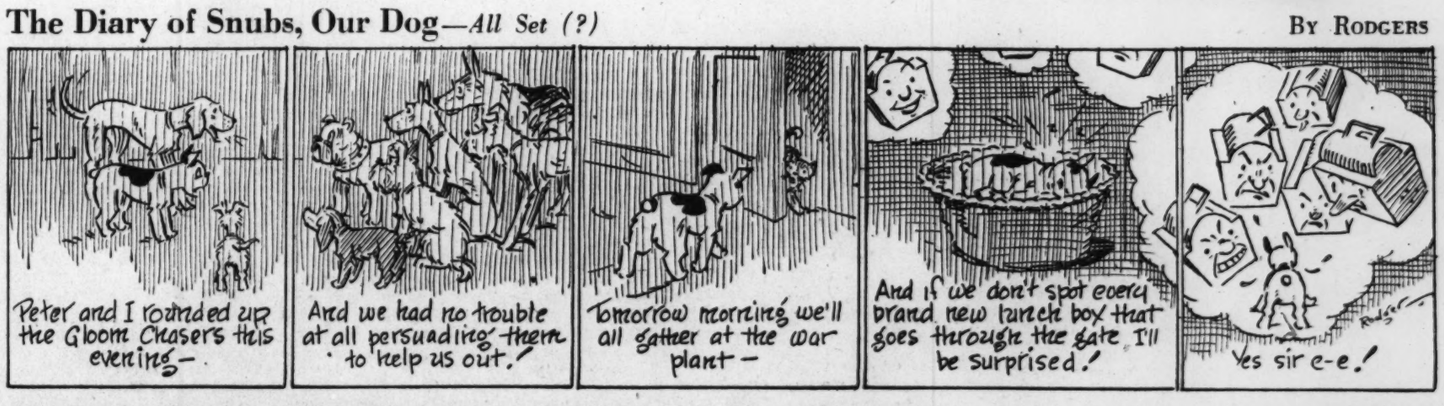
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*"Come Under the Greenwood Tree"*

By Le Pelley

LET'S TAKE A HIKE OVER TO THE RIVER...
TOO FAR
WANT TO GET UP A GAME OF COPS AND ROBBERS ?
OH.. NO.. WHO WANTS TO RUN ??
WELL THEN.. LET'S JUST SIT HERE AND THINK OF THINGS TO DO !
ALL RIGHT.. YOU THINK.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*All Set (?)*

By Rodgers


Peter and I rounded up the Gloom Chasers this evening—
And we had no trouble at all persuading them to help us out.
Tomorrow morning we'll all gather at the war plant—
And if we don't spot every brand new lunch box that goes through the gate I'll be surprised!
Yes sir e-e!

The Adventures of Waddles—*But the Situation Does Not Lack Gravity*

By The Hagers

If earth should lose her forceful pull,
Some things would be impossible.
Left-fielder Mallard wouldn't try
To catch an ever-mounting fly;
Raindrops might never reach the ground;
A ton of coal might weigh a pound—
I woke. The wind was blowing, shrill.
The glider was no longer still.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Support the President's Veto

President Roosevelt has taken time from the busy planning, and anxious observations, of battlefront strategy to give Congress a moving, statesmanlike lesson in the way to win the war on the home front. It is contained in his detailed message explaining his veto of the Bankhead bill. This measure would have excluded Federal agricultural benefit payments from parity computations. It would have had the effect of raising food prices at least 5 per cent, and would have given labor more power to smash the wage-stabilization structure.

The President is not talking the smooth language of politics when he bluntly tells the farmers they are already getting enough. His arithmetic—showing farmers are, since outbreak of the war in Europe, getting 107 per cent more for their crops, while prices of things they buy have risen, up to January 1, but 26 per cent—is convincing.

But there is a further and even more compelling reason for this veto. So far as parity payments are concerned, they apply only to cotton, corn, wheat, rice, and tobacco. These are not the products the Nation needs to encourage. Labor and machinery are needed for expanding essential oils and foods. To raise the price of corn and wheat would be to raise the price of animal feed, and if anything is required in the United States it is to boost livestock production. So far as the national and international food situation is concerned, a boost in parity prices is just about the last thing to be desired.

There is no doubt but what passage of the Bankhead bill would negate much of the American anti-inflation effort. There is ample indication it would hamper the right sort of war food program.

But the very length and detail of the President's message, and his heart-touching appeal to consider the economic plight of those families which he says are about to lose their chief breadwinner and be left to live on a soldier's meager allotment, indicate how seriously he regards the possibility of passage over his veto.

This is surely the moment for citizens to stand behind the President in repelling this inflationary attack on the home front.

"Hesitationism"

America cannot drift into peace, but can hesitate and haggle its way into another war. Failure to take a positive stand for effective policing of the peace is one way of deciding once more to invite aggression. Sumner Welles, as Undersecretary of State, has constant occasion to know that the biggest question about United Nations planning for the peace is, "Will America help maintain it?"

This awareness was reflected in his speech to the New York State Chamber of Commerce. He pointed out that uncertainty about the United States' course is bedeviling the whole effort to shape a just and durable postwar world. If America joins a world security system it will be strong. If it is strong there should be more opportunity and more freedom for the peaceful development of nations and individuals.

Two measures soon to come before Congress afford the people of the United States an opportunity to stop drifting and to take positive steps toward winning the peace. One is the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution by which the Senate would declare its support for American participation in a world security system. There is some danger that timidity and delay will denature this declaration. The other measure is the bill to renew the Trade Agreements Act. There is also some danger that a partisan effort will be made to tie the hands of Secretary Hull and Mr. Welles by refusing to renew the present Act and insisting on Senate ratification of reciprocal trade agreements.

Both of these dangers can be overcome and turned into positive safeguards if the people will make their purpose known to Congress. A Senate declaration for the policing of the peace would greatly advance United Nations plans. And renewal of the Trade Agreements Act would show that America is ready to co-operate in a postwar economic structure that will give essential support to peace. There is little frank isolationism today. The influences that would wreck the peace take a subtler form which might be called "hesitationism." It can have the same effect unless recognized and overcome.

"Headline Mesmerism"

Do you think the war is "just about over"? No, of course, you don't. But you think Rommel and von Arnim are just about beaten, captured, or run out of Tunisia, don't you?

In the United States it is easy to think this is true. There is much talk of invading Italy, as though that were just a few days away. The fact is that if the two German armies are united in Tunisia, the combined Allied forces will be opposing the most formidable foe they have ever faced. As Secretary Stimson points out, it will be no easy task to defeat this enemy which has a short supply line, over which still more troops and tanks and guns can be transported every night.

If any reader thinks the Battle of Tunisia is so nearly won that he can afford to take a day off at the plane plant, or waste his week's supply of gasoline, or patronize a black market which is destroying vital breeding stock, let him read the letter from an American Army pilot in an adjacent column.

What this aviator has to say is largely a criticism of what some newspapers are doing by creating erroneous impressions—printing headlines or comment that lull the people at home into a false sense of security, deceiving them into thinking that the war in Africa is practically won. It is a criticism, also, of the communiqué system, which too frequently gives out only the good news and holds back facts about Allied defeats and the number of killed, wounded, and captured.

"Tell the American people the whole truth!" begs this Army pilot. The advice is sound. In the meanwhile, every American newspaper reader should be alert to guard his thinking against "headline mesmerism." Wars *can* be lost at home.

El Vicepresidente

Any Vice-President of the United States who paid the compliment to Spanish-speaking Americans of learning their language, would be "muy simpático" (very congenial, understanding) to them. Henry A Wallace with his informal manner and ready smile, his farm background and his enthusiasm for Inter-American friendship, is "muy, muy simpático" as he rounds the midpoint of his South American trip.

A measure of the effective good neighboring being done by the Vice-President may be taken from Axis outcries against him. Long before he took off on his official visit to eight countries from Costa Rica down the Pacific Coast to Chile, Nazi propagandists were shouting warnings to Latin America to be on guard against this emissary of "Yankee Imperialism."

In action, Mr. Wallace has brought to the countries visited a vision of advanced social thinking that appeals to Latin-American idealism. His counsel that it would be a good thing for more Latin-American countries to establish diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia is supported by the practical sense of hard-headed diplomats.

His expressed desire for more loans to Latin-American Governments, and for safeguards to prevent abuses of power by foreign capitalists, appealed to both political groups on both the Left and Right.

His forthright universal outlook, as opposed to hemisphere isolation, reassures Latin Americans who feel more secure in a world order such as the League of Nations than in an unbalanced partnership alone with their much larger neighbor.

To the degree that North Americans learn to "speak Spanish" both in language and in coming to grips with the problems that mean most to the southern peoples, this trip of "El Vicepresidente" may begin to prove that to be a good neighbor is a national policy of the United States, sustained not by any single party, but by the whole people.

The Lady Next Door says she supposes these trade balances she hears about are accomplished when one goes to the market with two pounds of assorted money and comes away with two pounds of steak.

An automobile pulled from a stream in the South was filled with fish. Personally we couldn't use so many, and prefer the old hook-and-line method as less awkward.

One of life's little puzzles is why the neighborhood lunch counter gives one pat of butter with one type of 5-cent breakfast roll but won't even sell it with another.

Our Readers Say—

Moving Forward

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When people confront me with a recital of the evil of this world, and say it has been and always will be, I tell them among other things of this fact:

In my youth in San Francisco, Calif., I saw Chinamen stoned on the streets, with no thought of interference from the authorities. I saw their laundry wagons, the upper parts of which were made of some sort of black oilcloth, riveted with holes and pitifully sewn and patched. One of my saddest recollections was the sight of a Chinaman lying dead in consequence of abuses from a street rabble. Now we see Madame Chiang Kai-shek welcomed by the Mayor and officially given one of the greatest receptions ever tendered a visitor to San Francisco, with the whole city anxious to do her honor!

I am always grateful to The Christian Science Monitor for its inspiration and the help it is always giving us in the understanding of each other. ANITA PETERS WRIGHT

New York

"The Little Peoples' Fears"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read the article "The Little Peoples' Fears," published in your newspaper. It is very interesting. After all, the protection of the interests of all peoples and a sympathetic attitude towards the creation of a United States of Europe on the basis of collective security is a proposition which we Latvians can sincerely and wholeheartedly support.

However, in the article the author quotes a letter from a "Lett." This "Lett"—we use "Latvian" because "Lett" is a German form—advocates that after this war Latvia should become a part of Russia.

It seems that this "Lett" at present is living in the United States and is enjoying all the blessings of this well-governed and democratic country, and does not realize what are the conditions of present-day Russia, where its communistic doctrine would deprive him of the possibility of owning his own home, visiting his church, enjoying complete freedom, plenty of good food, etc.

If the mentioned "Lett" really wants to prove his sincerity in writing such a statement, he himself should leave this country and proceed to Soviet Russia—only then may he expect to find followers.

Washington A LATVIAN

Taxicab Symphony

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

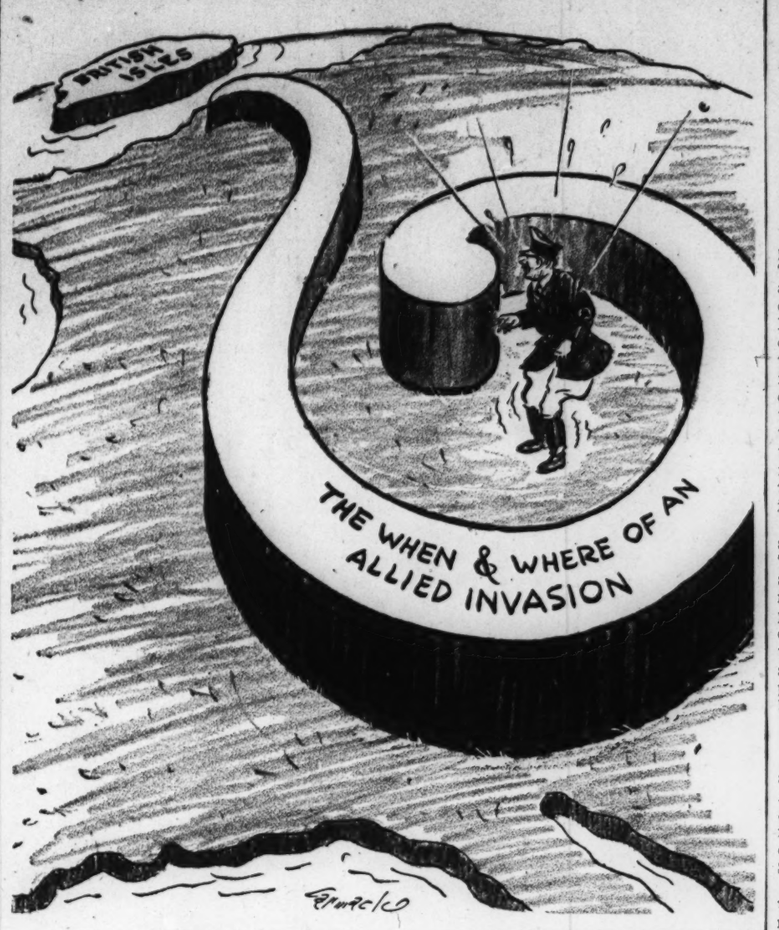
Stepping from the noisy downtown street into a taxicab the other afternoon, the passenger found himself in the midst of a radiocast of the César Franck Symphony in D Minor, to which the driver was listening while he awaited a fare. The two music lovers shared the majestic splendors of the great composition during the mile trip across town, and for once the red traffic lights were welcome, because they prolonged the time for enjoying the sweeping harmonies of the final movement. As the orchestra neared the climax the driver said: "Some folks tell me to cut out this kind of stuff when they get into my cab, but when I can I tune in for it. Some of it is too much for me to understand, but I like it. . . ."

Here was an oasis in a day of pressure heightened by the war impact on business and industry: the more refreshing because of its very unexpectedness, and so absorbing that at the close of the trip the cab stood beside the curb, with each listener sitting spellbound until the enthralling tonal climax. Old story? To be sure; but what a symbol of spiritual refreshment this little rolling concert hall manifested!

Boston JOHN ALDEN SPRAGUE

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Another Encirclement Problem for Him to Solve



"We Need All You Can Send"

(From an American Army Pilot in Africa.)

Dear Mother and Dad:

Although I know you folks are writing regularly, there is a tendency not to write home when one is not receiving mail. I suppose whenever the Army Postal Service discovers my transfer to another organization, I will get another stack of letters, just as I did when we first arrived here.

The general trend of news stories seems to indicate that the United States is really beginning to produce war materials. This is good news for soldiers, who would like to know that the entire country is behind them 100 per cent. As I wrote Aunt Myrtle, a soldier can do without a great many things if he feels the lack is for an honest cause. But morale is appreciably lowered when a serviceman hears of labor strikes or disputes, government mismanagement, or huge attendance at a social function.

We are getting more news of the war at our present location than at any previous station. All the war communiqués are summarized and daily bulletins tacked on our bulletin boards. Intelligence also prepares weekly summaries, all of which keep us fairly well informed on the military situation.

Comparing what we know with what one paper we see is printing, I would say it has a tendency to de-emphasize the amount of effort which a victory in this theater will require. I suspect that the Government itself is largely responsible for this attitude, because all news emanates from military censors to begin with.

It seems to me this is a most dangerous trend, because whereas this theater will require all the supplies, men, and equipment you folks can send, the news dispatches give the impression the war is practically won here, and this incorrect impression relaxes effort and thinking into a false sense of security.

If there was one improvement I would make now, it would be to say, "See here, tell the American people the *whole* truth about the war. It is true the average serviceman is eating well and is receiving mail. But we have only arrived at the various war fronts in many cases. Before the enemy is actually pushed back, we will need many more planes, ships, ammunition, and supplies which *we do not have*."

Insignificant detail: We can send home a postcard of Oran, Casablanca, or Algiers, but we cannot make any comments about being in any of those cities.

This would be a good country to visit after the war. Contrary to what you might expect, there is a wide variety of scenery, some of it quite beautiful, and good macadam roads.

BOB

Mirror of World Opinion

"Newspapermen's Heaven"

It has been said that you cannot throw a stone in Washington, D. C., without striking a newspaperman—and there are many politicians, lobbyists and smaller fry who don't think that would be a bad idea at all.

There probably is no date line appearing more often in the press than the one that begins "Washington," there probably isn't another city in the world that is workshop to so many.

Even "in the trade" it is not generally known that Washington has more than 500 reporters, who cover not only for newspapers in every State of the Union, but also for publications in almost every member country of the United Nations.

A recent count showed more than 500 publicity experts, most of them former correspondents, on the Government pay roll. Their job is to get favorable notices in the newspapers about the Administration, the departments to which they are assigned, and the brass hats who head their bureaus.

Counting reporters and government press agents, about one person out of each 500 in the capital is engaged in publicizing Washington activities.—JAMES J. BUTLER in *Editor and Publisher*.

The Wide Horizon

Nazis Plan to By-Pass Gibraltar

Excerpts from an account of the German Army plan for cutting the Gibraltar Straits, broadcast on Station WNAC, Boston, during the period devoted to the regular program of Volney Hurd, The Christian Science Monitor news analyst.

By Saville R. Davis

The Germans have worked out a simple plan to neutralize Gibraltar and by-pass it. There is an arc of mountains which sweeps around the whole north side of Gibraltar, dominating the naval base and pinning the Rock back against the sea. They rise 2,000 or 2,500 feet, and their peaks are not more than four or five miles from the naval base itself. Not many people know how dangerous those mountains are to the defenders of the Rock. And still fewer people know that the British once had a treaty with Spain which specifically forbade fortifying those mountains, because it would be so easy to lob shells from comparative safety, there, into Gibraltar harbor.

Well, the Germans already have their siege guns in position on those mountains. They could make the naval base useless to ships of the United Nations at once, immediately on entering Spain. And then they plan merely to smash up the harbor, carry on an artillery duel with the defenders of the Rock, and to waste no time trying to storm the fortresss itself. Meanwhile, the important business of cutting the Straits would be transacted a good many miles away.

* * *

I was given the whole very significant story by some anti-Nazi friends in the Spanish War Department at Madrid, who had access to the German plans. Gibraltar, they reminded me, is not in the narrows; it merely commands the entrance to them. The Straits are a good 14 miles wide there.

But if you move ten miles further along the Straits, out toward the Atlantic, the gap narrows to about 8½ miles and continues at that width for some distance. There the Germans have prepared their Straits-cutting apparatus—a comfortable 12 to 15 miles from the British guns in the big Rock.

My Spanish Army friend said that huge batteries of German guns were already mounted along those narrows, ready to open fire. He shrugged his shoulders when I asked how the Spanish felt about them. "What can we do," he asked plaintively, "when the Germans insist?" But there were other Spaniards who were angry clear through. I had some friends who owned a lot of property right along the narrows, and I went to the south of Spain to visit them. The Spanish Army, they told me, had simply confiscated large portions of their best olive groves and vineyards, brought in German technicians and installed the big guns right on their property. Naturally I couldn't get close enough to the heavily guarded gun emplacements myself, but my friends had seen them, under construction at least.

The Germans' plan was to concentrate their fire at these narrows from both sides. Obviously Allied ships couldn't run the blockade in daytime. Even if they sailed down the center, the guns could still pour in shells at 4 miles distance. And that is point-blank range.

What of nighttime then? The plan is to use star shells, probably from the Spanish side, laying a curtain of flares beyond the ships, silhouetting them cleanly against the brilliant light. Then the guns, and dive bombers, and torpedo planes, could operate just as in daylight.

* * *

As for storms, conceivably a naval commander might be willing to blast his way through in really thick weather. Especially since the Straits cannot be mined because they are too deep, and the current is too strong. But sonic devices would help the Germans locate the ships, and they would station submarines and torpedo boats in the narrows, bringing them up from the superb Spanish naval base of Cartagena, not far away. It would be a risky business running that sort of gantlet for 15 treacherous miles, and anyway, military operations cannot always wait for bad weather, especially in the sunny Mediterranean.

I left Spain, then, convinced that the Germans could cut the Straits, in spite of the grand old Rock, and that we might as well face it. General Eisenhower faced it when he landed in Africa. That is one of the reasons why he didn't push ahead faster. . . .

I remember all this when people attack the American diplomatic policy of trying to keep the Germans out of Spain. The diplomatic dangers of that policy are another story, of course. But from the military point of view, as long as we can keep those guns in my friends' olive grove silent, the further ahead we'll be.

North . . South . . East . . West

Coals to Newcastle

By Frank L. Perrin

In obedience to imposed regulations, the people of the United States, heretofore wholly unaccustomed to compelled economies, have, on the whole, quite graciously revised established domestic schedules. The impelling consideration has been one of patriotism. There is everywhere apparent a willingness to forgo many luxuries as well as many so-called indispensable commodities, if by such sacrifice the war effort can be aided and needed supplies be assured to less fortunate peoples of Allied countries. It can be said of the American people, taken as a whole, that they are generous and willing to share unselfishly.

But with the announcement of additional and unexpected regulations designed to enforce arbitrary sharings or unnecessary deprivations believed by many to be indefensible economically, suspicion prompts inquiry, and the facts as they are found to exist often discourage faith in the infallibility of a democracy's concept of bureaucratic government. And there has been, perhaps unhappily, a somewhat too intimate picture of the human elements responsible for the structure which has displaced the simple machinery operated by the law of supply and demand. This picture has not appealed to the men and women who have had a share in perfecting the processes of production and distribution, and who still believe that the methods long satisfactory can be employed even in the present emergency.

* * *

The average American has, by teaching or by experience, become something of an economist. He or she may not be an expert technician or an expert politician, but to all it is a matter of common knowledge that in the matter of allocation and distribution of ration coupons the farm or village family in New England, the West, or the South, is almost entirely independent and generously supplied with the commodities upon which the people of the larger cities must depend. The city housewife, meanwhile, is willing to curtail her buying and use of rationed canned goods if she is convinced that the present ratio is equitable and just. But the facts do not justify such a conviction. The farmers' wives do not buy because their home-preserved supplies are sufficient. The cans which the city consumer needs remain on grocers' shelves or in storage.

In the matter of some other commodities, especially meats, like conditions prevail, though not so nearly universally. Mild disclaimers fail to convince critical observers that much of the beef, pork, and other marketable meats which once moved freely to shops and counters now seeks shelter in refrigerated compartments available only to thrifty and conservative paying tenants. The thrift and foresight of people thus circumstanced is commendable. But it seems entirely unanswerable and unjust in the apportionment and distribution of meat ration coupons to allot to the person who possesses a supply of refrigerated meats the same number of coupons given to those who must rely upon open-market stocks.

By the same methods of comparison and logic it seems conclusively apparent that the people of the North and East might reasonably demand of some of their neighbors in Florida, the other Gulf State, California, and Arizona that at least part of the ration coupons entitling them to canned fruits and preserved vegetables be surrendered, thus equalizing distribution and supply.

* * *

As an initial and precautionary step in the rationing of fuel oils at the opening of the heating season last Fall, householders applying for oil coupons were required to supply to the local boards an accurate estimate of the floor space of their homes and offices. This was to establish, as nearly as possible, the actual need to be met. Nothing similar to this wise precaution was taken before food rationing was undertaken. It may be that when it was discovered that the American people would submit uncomplainingly to the dictates of a benign bureaucracy, the next stern step in an unfamiliar direction was taken. That step was the one which has brought us to our present rather unsatisfactory condition in which imposed shortages, rather than proved economic necessities, have caused some questioning and some unrest.

It is not impossible, and indeed it is quite possible, that we will all discover, finally, that there has been an inexcusable and regrettable failure on the part of those who have so zealously looked after our welfare to realize the varying needs of the populace. Some adjustment of distribution may well be in order, to meet all the people's reasonable needs.

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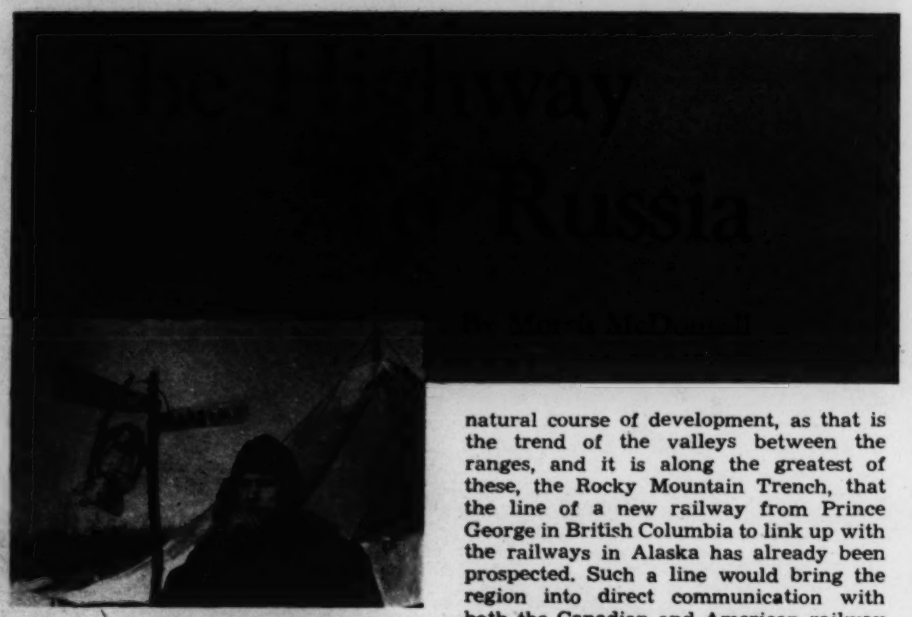


ALMOST LIKE HOME

SHORTLY AFTER COMPLETION of the Alcan Highway—that circuitous route cutting through North America's wildest lands—a swashbuckling prospector drove claiming stakes into ground which he later said would be his location for a filling station and tourist cabins for postwar traffic.

This prospector wasn't interested in the gold and silver, the copper and coal, and the precious radium and oil that this North Pacific region possesses in lavish abundance. He plans to let the tourist bring gold and silver to him.

Canada and the United States are extremely interested in developing postwar tourist travel to this region, which may well become North America's new frontier. The foresight of this prospector is looked upon with favor by the two governments. But of double interest to the United States and Canada is the development of the tremendous resources which this land contains. Uncle Sam and his partner, Canada, want to get at that gold and silver, that copper and coal, that precious radium and oil.

But, first, this wild region of 1,000,000 square miles of Alaska, the Yukon Territory, parts of the Northwest Territories, British Columbia, and Alberta must be tamed.

To start this slow process, the United States and Canada have formed the North Pacific Planning Project, the first step of which is to study the area preliminary to considering proposals for developing its vast resources, improving living standards and increasing the population, now just a paltry 100,000.

It took World War II to bring home to Canada and the United States the North Pacific's strategic value from a military point of view. Now the two countries are looking ahead to peacetime development of the area.

The committee lost no time in agreeing that the region merited careful study, and it was decided to sponsor a survey with the following long-range aims:

1. Enhanced security for Alaska, Canada, and North America through well-conceived development of the North Pacific.
2. Positive and active use of the area as a strategic key to the postwar system of world security.
3. Development of the resources and transportation advantages as contributions to a better-balanced economy.
4. Development of economic opportunity for demobilized servicemen and others who are adaptable to the region.
5. A demonstration of the potential benefits of international collaboration in the development of backward and unoccupied areas; a testing of the various devices for implementing collaboration between all the governmental and corporate organizations and commissions and treaties between two nations.

It is the Alaska Highway and the chain of airports to Alaska that have made the postwar scheme seem practicable. As the Trail of '98 developed the gold mines of the Klondike, the Trail of '42 from the Peace River to Fairbanks is the gigantic transportation artery that opens the way for the much greater development of postwar years. The line running north and south rather than east and west is the natural course of development, as that is the trend of the valleys between the ranges, and it is along the greatest of these, the Rocky Mountain Trench, that the line of a new railway from Prince George in British Columbia to link up with the railways in Alaska has already been prospected. Such a line would bring the region into direct communication with both the Canadian and American railway systems. This railway project is for the present quiescent, but it may form part of a future scheme.

The part to be played by air in the growth of this country may easily be foreseen. The air bases already constructed for defense follow the shortest route from this continent to the Orient and Russia, and whatever may come to the joint plan of economic development, the establishment of this air route may be considered as practically certain. From the present air fields and others that may be constructed, air lines may be expected to reach areas in the Northwest not tapped by the highway or railway. A pipeline from Fort Norman on the Mackenzie River to Whitehorse in the Yukon will bring oil from wells already in operation on the banks of the river. The oil to be refined at Whitehorse will be sufficient to operate the whole network of lines within the territory.

* * *

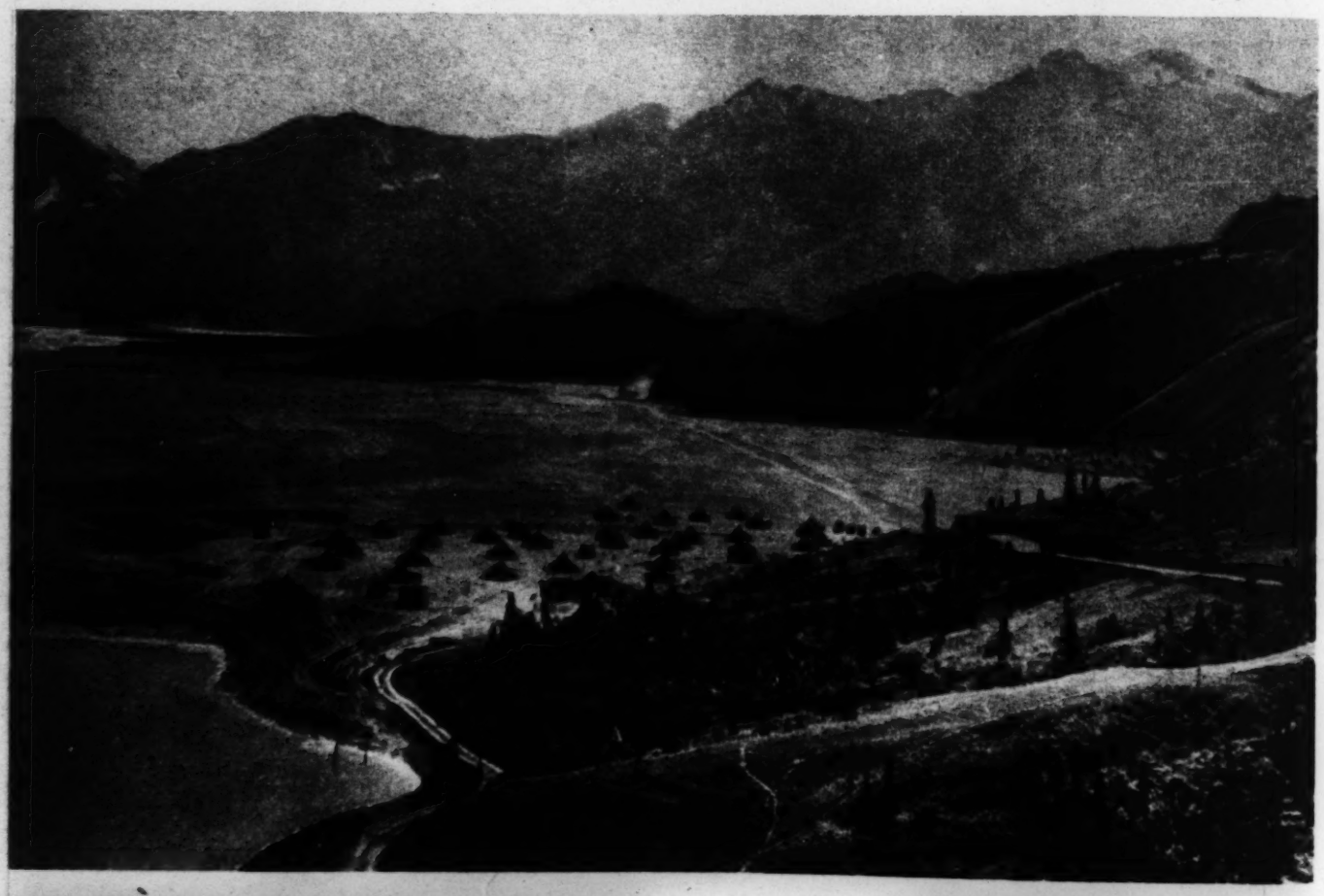
The Alaska Highway is an arm of defense, and Canadians have been amazed and gratified with the skill and rapidity with which this pioneer road has been built. In peacetime it will be made more permanent. Temporary bridges will have to be replaced with ones of greater strength and longer life. The road may be surfaced with tar sands taken from the bituminous deposits of Fort McMurray in Northern Alberta. It will be a permanent transport line from Alaska through Northwestern Canada to the highways and railway systems of the continent. It would be unwise to belittle the task of finishing and maintaining the highway in view of the nature of the country it traverses, and the vagaries and severity of the climate, the muskegs, the frosts of winter and the sudden floods of spring. There is, however, the five to six months of the open season, when the climate is bracing and clear, and there is no question that when facilities are supplied along the route that the highway will attract a stream of tourists from Canada to the United States.

The yeast that has stirred interest in the country has been the stories that have gone out of the building of the pioneer road. Among the 12,000 soldiers and the 4,000 to 5,000 civilians who did the actual work there was a frequent expression of the hope that some day after the war they could come back to visit the route and see again the mountains and glaciers of the St. Elias Range and the scenic wonders of Alaska.

No large cities are likely to spring up, but the settlements that do appear will start with the assurance that their population will be easily supplied from farms that will be opened throughout the territory, mainly in the valleys. The actual extent of the arable area can only be learned from exploration, but there is plenty of it, despite the range of semi-arid uplands and bare mountain crests. Although the size of trees decreases toward the far north until they disappear altogether in the barren Arctic tundras, there is plenty of timber in the region for construction and fuel and for telegraph and railway ties. The season for farming is, of course, short, but the North has the advantage of the long days of sunlight, bringing quick growth and ripening. This is the reason that grain from the Peace River country has taken so many international prizes in recent years.

There is oil at Fort Norman on the Mackenzie River, and there are also at least indications of oil in the Peace River district of British Columbia. There are water-power resources in Yukon and other rivers. Bituminous coal is known to exist in sections of Northern British Columbia. Lumbering will undoubtedly be further developed in Northern and Northwestern British Columbia. It is, however, in the latent mining resources of British Columbia and Alaska and to some extent, at least, in the Yukon that the principal interest and development is expected.

(Continued on page 14)

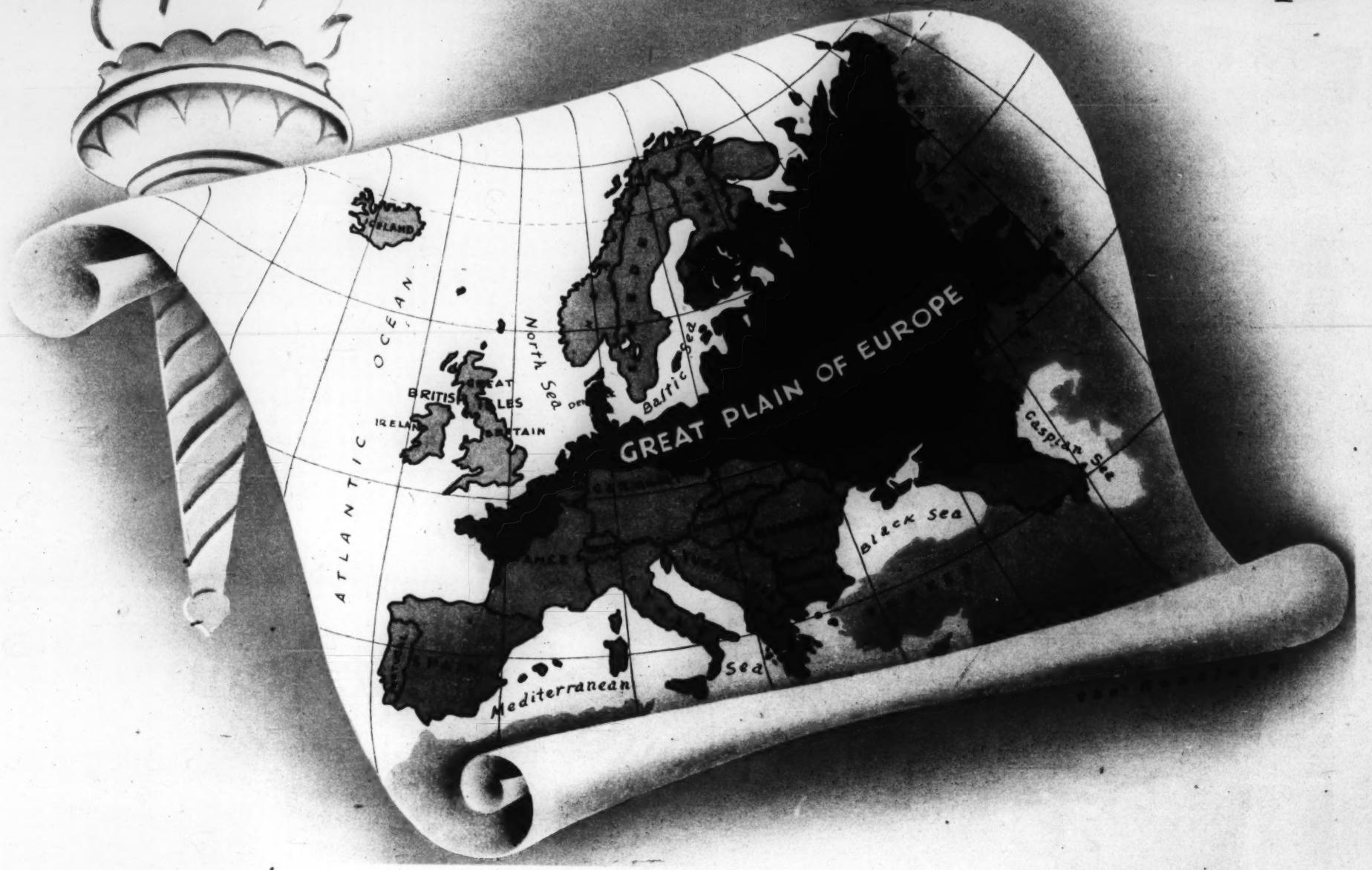


Associated Press, Wide World, and "News of the Day"

THE ENGINEERS CAMP ON THE TRAIL

Winding Through Dense Woodland and Over Steep Mountain Passes, the Alaska Highway Is an Arm of Defense Which in the Postwar Period Will Attract a Stream of Pioneers for North America's New Frontier

Unrolling the Map of Europe



By Henry Sowerby

THE NEXT FEW MONTHS, if all goes well, will witness the unrolling of Europe's map. Plans for the ceremony were laid by President Roosevelt and Premier Churchill at Anfu Villa, Casablanca, in January. Premier Stalin has already untied the tapes.

In one respect the unfolding of the map should bring nothing but satisfaction, for it registers the final return of faith and self-confidence to the democratic peoples. It denotes that the weakness and fears that had so much to do with bringing on the whole trouble have been overcome.

There was fear and despair in the words of William Pitt, on learning of Napoleon's triumph at Austerlitz: "Roll up that map; it will not be wanted these ten years." Pitt took on "that Austerlitz look," and soon after his career ended. People of the free nations used the same words when they saw Hitler's panzers rattle through Paris on June 14, 1940. It was the peak of their alarm. They have now emerged. The map is being unrolled. What has it to tell? Very much more than is generally supposed.

* * *

Hitler saw the importance of the map when he made the pronouncement: "It is not wise to believe that in so small a house as Europe it is possible to have differing conceptions of right." The Führer set about rectifying the trouble by compelling all nations to adopt his own conception of right. His plan certainly had the effect of unifying Europe—but only on the proposition that the universal good of the continent demanded the ousting of Hitler. It was another intuition that misfired.

However, Hitler has achieved almost incredible success in laying the foundations for a German-dominated Europe and world, due not to his intuitions, but mainly to a proper study of the map.

The rules of the map for purposes of practical politics were evolved by Dr. Carl Haushofer of the Institute of Geopolitics at Munich, who framed them on rules laid down for the same purpose by Wilhelm II's experts.

If the map can show Hitler how to set about building a new Europe in Germany's interest, it has certainly something to say on how to build a new Europe in the cause of peace. It will not give you an ABC for building a world peace. But it will tell you where to dig the foundations, and you may be pretty sure that if you dig them elsewhere you will fail. It does not matter whether the peace be global, continental, or local, there are rules of the map that have something to say on the question and that can help or mar your efforts.

* * *

If you look at the map of Europe you will find that its shape is roughly an isosceles triangle, with the base along the Urals to the Caspian Sea and its apex in Spain. Looking a little closer, you will observe that inside this triangle is another triangle, pointing in exactly the same direction—the triangle of the great plain. This inner triangle is also based on the Urals. It follows the northern half of the continent and has its apex in France, with Britain just off the tip.

This great plain, embracing two thirds of all Europe, has been the key to every major political movement in Europe for the past 130 years. Any trouble liable to spread over the whole continent has come from some nation on this plain. Any peace likely to bring enduring settlement to the continent must be acceptable to the men of the plain. What was true at Vienna and Versailles will be as true at the new peace.

On the plain, looking from the base of the triangle to the apex, are Russia, Germany, and France, with the smaller nations—Poland, Holland, Belgium and Denmark—sandwiched in between. It is on the plain that the nations have freedom of movement and freedom to plan expansion. It is on the plain that there are no natural protective barriers and that fear is liable to become rampant unless some substitute protection for natural barriers is evolved. If the plain is not brought into a state of secure settlement at the conclusion of the present war, we can prepare for the next war. Those who lightly go about spreading hints that trouble between America and Russia may come after the defeat of Germany are building up the mental attitude that will inevitably make settlement of the plain impossible.

The multitude of smaller races pocketed in the mountains to the north and south of the great plain could not, and would have little desire to, start serious trouble outside their own borders once the plain was settled. If the Balkans have a reputation for being in ferment, it has been due to the operations of the plainsmen in their midst. The same applies to the Slavs of Bohemia and the Adriatic. Even Italy in its most expansionist moods has had little serious thought of making trouble to the north. Spain and the Scandinavians have been exemplary, peaceful nations in their foreign relations.

* * *

If the importance of Europe's great plain in world politics has not been sufficiently realized, it is because it only became evident late in history. Until Napoleon opened up Russia, as Peary opened up Japan, Russia had kept generally out of European politics. Its vast hordes of muzhik serfs had been left out in the cold steppes. Their lands had not been coveted by others and they themselves were considered no real danger to the West. The center of gravity in Europe in those days—and many seem to think it still is—was farther to the south, toward the Mediterranean. It was only when that debonair, imaginative, and genuinely progressive young Emperor, Alexander I, appeared at the Congress in Vienna—greeted with almost as much acclaim as President Wilson was at Versailles—that the great plain was completed. From that moment the center of gravity of Europe has shifted up to the north.

Strangely enough, Alexander had a clearer conception of the kind of basis necessary for Europe's peace today than has ever been attempted since. He already had the close friendship of Prussia. He proposed to bring France into the bloc by arranging extremely lenient terms with Talleyrand—in other words, a rapprochement uniting the whole plan.

But the movement which statesmen today will have to try to bring about was at that time blocked by Britain, which saw—no doubt quite correctly—that it might become defenseless in face of this great continental combination. Britain, therefore, joined Austria in pulling France out of the bloc by a secret treaty, as a counterweight to Russia and Germany. Instead of unity across the plain, Britain inaugurated a balance of power across the plain, which no doubt was the best expedient at the time. It lasted a century—until 1914.

The question today, therefore, is whether a system of unity embracing the plain—and also Britain—can be evolved by the statesmen concerned. Balance of power—which leaves the way open for competition and rivalry—has ceased to settle the affairs of the plain. It was tried at Versailles in a way that ignored all the rules of the map. It began by assuming that Russia, by becoming communist, had been ostracized from association with the more orthodox members of the comity of nations. It set up Poland with boundaries so placed as to give Germany a perpetual cause of irritation. It treated Germany as a permanent menace, which it tried to offset by bringing the mountain people of central Europe—Czechs, Yugoslavs, Rumanians—into a bloc with France. It left Britain disgruntled over the French bloc which it feared might become too powerful.

As for bringing permanent settlement

(Continued on page 15)

Flowers After Rain . . .

By Barbara G. Scott Baker

SPRINGTIME impresses its loveliness on year-end wardrobes. Designers catch its spirit of freshness and spontaneity, translating these qualities into clothes. Limitation, constrained by war restrictions, nevertheless could not suppress gaiety and smiling lines and fabrics express elegance without extravagance, and Fashion promises a gay and charming summer.

WITH PLASTIC SEAMING

The Gold and Brown Print on a Yellow Dinner Dress, With Matching Bag, Is Brilliant at the Hipline But Fades Into Mistiness Below. The Shirred Sleeves Are New. (Eleanor Lambert and Saks Fifth Avenue)

GELATINE MOLD SILHOUETTE

A Deep Green Dinner Suit, With a Sunburst of Gold Embroidery, Is So Simple of Line It May Be Shortened Later for Daytime Wear. (Bonwit Teller)

SIMPLICITY FOR STREET WEAR

This "Bread and Butter" Dress in Navy Rayon Crepe Depends Solely Upon a Self-Trim of Corded Loops to Enhance Its Loveliness. Navy Felt With Matching Loops Makes the Scoop Brim Hat. (Lord and Taylor)

By Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

INFANTRY ON THE MARCH

Privates Are Important

By Roscoe Drummond

WHEN NAPOLEON said that an army marches on its stomach, he was putting into words an often overlooked military fact: that there is far more to war than the actual fighting, even for front-line troops. The United States Army is going far beyond Napoleon's dictum, pioneering into new and unorthodox fields on the assumption that the state of a soldier's mind is even more important than the state of his diet.

There is a reason. The United States is putting into this war the best-educated army it or any other nation has ever produced. The standard is so high that it could be positively dangerous if the General Staff made no provision for the psychological well-being of its soldiers. That is why Gen. George C. Marshall has set up what is in fact a mental Quartermasters Corps, performing the same functions for the soldier's mind that the Service of Supply does for his body.

It is called the Special Service Division of the Service of Supply of the United States Army, and is, therefore, under the broad direction of Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell. Its list of important duties is as long as its name. It is flying movies to Egypt, shipping theatrical equipment to Newfoundland, sending correspondence courses from its own Army Institute to troops in Northern Ireland, supplying baseball equipment to Africa.

It is organizing lectures and study groups on almost any subject in which soldiers are interested, providing professional—and organizing amateur—entertainment, furnishing weekly analyses of the way the fighting is going, giving soldiers a background of the war, its causes and implications for the United States, instructing soldiers in the languages of the countries to which they may be sent, and is showing motion pictures of the way of life in both Allied and enemy nations.

Beyond all these activities—and they are only a few of the assignments in which Special Service is engaged—there is a continuous and concentrated study of what the enlisted man is thinking. The General Staff of the Army wants to know, and it is finding out through the most skillful and scientific methods of modern research.

To the rough-riding, order-bellowing sergeant of World War I—who hasn't completely disappeared from the landscape—it may seem a slightly subversive, if not downright sacrilegious, idea that the General Staff gives a hang what Private Joe Doakes thinks. That hard-bitten noncom ordered his life on the assumption that the less a soldier thought, the better for the soldier and for the Army.

He would probably think that the new order means the buck private is running the Army. But it doesn't. It means that the Army is utilizing new means to get the most out of him. It means that the Army is using, and not wasting, the advantage given it by the startlingly high intelligence level of its personnel.

Now, there is no quicker way to get into a controversy in Washington—where controversies grow without even being planted—than to suggest to a Special Service officer that he is a morale builder. Morale is an elusive commodity, and the more you talk about it the harder it is to get. Brig. Gen. Frederick H. Osborn, who heads the Special Service Division, believes that morale is built primarily by "coming to grips with the enemy, and knocking his ears off."

As a matter of fact, in its early stages what is now known as Special Service was officially the Morale Branch of the Adjutant General's Office, and one of the first decisions General Osborn made when he brought his 6 feet 8 inches to Washington was that the name must be changed. There were two reasons: first, it wasn't truly descriptive of the task his division was to perform; second, the very title properly arouses resistance among officers with commands in the field whose job embraces the leadership and therefore the morale of their men. Of course, sometimes that resistance appeared a mite extreme, as in the case of the old-school, hide-bound colonel who, unable to stomach the thought of appointing a morale officer until a blunt directive from Washington left him no choice, told off an aide for the unwanted chore with these words: "I hereby appoint you my morale officer and I don't want to hear from you on the subject again."

And so, one day after Pearl Harbor, when commentators were too preoccupied to deride the change, General Osborn dropped into General Marshall's office, shoved a slip of paper across his desk for initialing, and Special Service was ready to settle down to its big job, free of nomenclative distractions. It's been doing it ever since.

When a soldier at Dutch Harbor, or a WAAC at Des Moines, sees Betty Grable in a Hollywood super-epic before New York does—and for 15 cents—Special Service is doing its job.

When a soldier on leave in high-cost Washington finds nominally priced a "camp hotel" for his use right across the Potomac from the Lincoln Memorial, Special Service is doing its job.

When fighting units land in the British Isles or Australia and find a well-stocked library and full athletic equipment ready for their use, that is Special Service at work.

When selectees, who want to use their off-duty time to improve their abilities, find they can take correspondence courses, ranging from trigonometry to steamfitting, with way stations in physics, government, machine design, and foreign languages, Special Service is responsible.

When a soldier finds himself learning about the war through Disney-animated films, or reading about it in the current issue of Yank, or hearing lectures on what this struggle of nations is about, Special Service makes it possible.

For all of Special Service's activities, the soldier is the only target. He is the focal point. Army Public Relations presents the Army to the people of the United States. Special Service presents the Army and the war to the soldier. It doesn't even possess a public relations officer to tell the world of its objective, which is to help the commanding officer build mental and physical stamina, and of its means of reaching it.

In all of these functions, the Army is aiming to help the selectee to orient himself in his new-found military life, to hasten his fitness for promotion, and to round out his civilian education at virtually any point he selects. When it creates these conditions, Special Service is making its greatest contribution to morale, for it is creating the stuff out of which morale is made.

"This," says General Osborn, who brings to his task the background of a distinguished anthropologist and student of psychology, "is war to the finish. The side is going to win that can keep on fighting longest, and that is going to be a matter of mental as well as physical stamina.

"Our primary concern is to promote the mental and physical staying power of the soldier. The Germans recognized the need of such services as would accomplish this end, and organized the work with German thoroughness. It has showed in their staying power and in their remarkable discipline in foreign territory.

"The Japs have given it least attention. I have heard competent military men say that the failure of the Japs in five years of fighting in China was largely due to the breakdown of the mental and physical

(Continued on page 14)

Thank You, America

"WELL, I NEVER!"

Illustrations and Text

by Eileen A. Soper

"A PARCEL FOR JOHNNY"

IT MIGHT WELL BE SAID that America has found the way to Britain's heart through her children. Since the beginning of the war, the ever-increasing help given to British children by people in the United States has been watched over here with gratitude and admiration.

Under the Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, nearly 1,000 children, the greater number of whom are British, are receiving invaluable benefits toward their welfare and happiness. Some of these children have lost one of their parents through air bombardment; others are children of men killed while serving in the British forces; all are handicapped in some way through wartime circumstances.

The children are cared for in nurseries and colonies in Britain where there is a pleasant atmosphere of home life. Many of these children have been through all the horror of some of the worst air raids on London and the big provincial cities. Daily life is made interesting and absorbing for them in the "Homes." Toddlers enjoy the "game" of washing themselves, or brushing their teeth or hair; there are toys in plenty for children of all ages; pets add to their joy in the gardens, while skilled workers give special attention to their individual needs. In this sympathetic atmosphere they regain the happiness that should be every child's inheritance.

American people from every walk of life are contributors to this plan. Many prominent people such as Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Herbert Hoover are foster parents, while well-known schools, colleges, and youth organizations have formed foster parent groups. And the plan has largely benefited by the generous contributions of big business directors in the States.

British children are also receiving much help from the Bundles for Britain scheme and the British War Relief Society of America. Vast quantities of gifts are distributed to institutions, service funds, and civilians in distressed areas. The gifts include all kinds of comforts, and for the babies many beautiful layettes, handmade by workers in the United States.

This expression of love that the American people are showing toward British children is doing much to cement the friendship between the peoples of these two great nations.

Further to the foster parents' plan there is a scheme through which individuals, units, and groups of men in the United States forces in Britain can become foster parents. By contributing £100 to provide £5 a year they give a war-orphaned child the little extras that add so much to its happiness. The men are given an opportunity to select a child, and little girls with fair hair and blue eyes are always in demand!

American troops enjoy great popularity in Britain, and their kindness to children has endeared them to the British people as nothing else could have done. In addition to individual friendships, they have given parties to thousands of children throughout the British Isles. I was fortunate in being a visitor to one of these parties at a bomber station somewhere in England. The children were all from local homes; many had lost their parents through enemy action; others, through circumstances, had been brought up in the homes since their birth; 20 were refugees from the invaded countries of Europe.

"We were determined to have a party," one of the officers told me. "We thought of it a month ago, and we put up collecting boxes around the station for men to put in their odd pennies and shillings. Those boxes brought in enough to pay for all the toys and decorations."

* * *

I asked the chaplain how they had procured so many fine toys, for it is almost impossible to buy any number of toys in Britain. Here were Teddy Bears, something for which you might search every store in your district. But the British Government had waived all regulations for the United States Army. With an order from the Ministry of Supply the toys had been produced as if by magic!

"The children are having the time of their lives!" said the kindly matron of one of the homes. "They were given a marvelous dinner! And what seemed to please them most was the candy to follow!"

If the folk back in the States could have looked in on that party they would have been moved, perhaps as never before. Each man had taken a child to himself, and these little orphans had reached the height of childhood's happy imagination back in the arms of "Daddy." And among these "boys" were some of the toughest fighting men on the station.

Now the children were enjoying a musical entertainment given by some of the men. Little voices joined in every chorus, till Mickey Mouse appeared on the screen. Happy laughter continued all through the adventures of Mickey and the Three Little Pigs. But the shrieks of joy eclipsed everything when the curtains were drawn back to disclose the toys!

"Well, I never!" said one little girl as she held out her arms for the doll of her dreams. One after another the children went up to receive the gifts, and their expressions of delight and amazement must have well repaid the men for all their trouble. These were toys for which children long, but only the more fortunate possess. Blue-eyed, yellow-haired dolls were tightly clasped in the arms of many little girls, while small boys hugged tanks, airplanes, and trucks in pride of possession. The trucks, I was told, came in as British Army trucks; the men had added the curved canvas tops, and painted U. S. Army along the sides. They had spared neither effort nor generosity to make this party a success. Their almond chocolate was a parting gift!

"These are a grand bunch of kids!" said one big, smiling Yank, looking up from a good-by kiss. "Yes, and a grand bunch of 'Uncles!' " says Britain.

AT THE PARTY

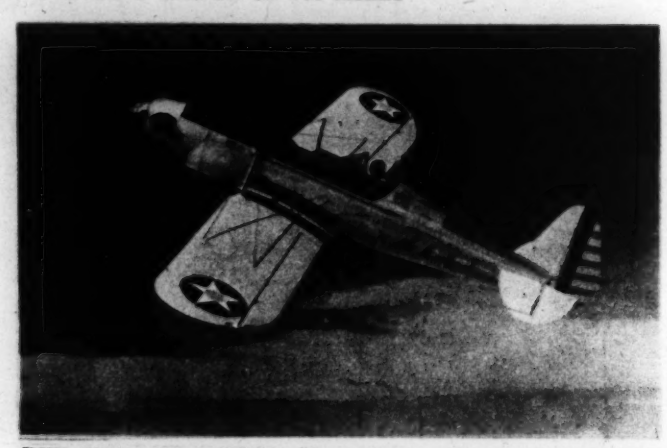
Battlewagons of the Sky

By Albert D. Hughes

MORE THAN A MATCH FOR ANYBODY'S FIGHTERS IS THE BOEING FLYING FORTRESS, WHICH CAN FLY UP TO 35,000 FEET, WELL BEYOND THE RANGE OF ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE

USED IN THE TRAINING OF MORE ALLIED PILOTS THAN ANY OTHER SINGLE TYPE, THE NORTH AMERICAN BT-14 HAS AN ESTIMATED CRUISING RANGE OF 730 MILES

THE ARMY USES LARGE NUMBERS OF CURTIS P-40s



THE RYAN PT-20A IS A LOW-WING PRIMARY TRAINER

WAR HAS NOW placed what was "fantastic" in aviation in the "normal" column.

Not so long ago, the Sunday supplements were printing pictures and predictions of the "super colossal" airplanes that would take off from the United States and lay waste the European capitals.

Many of us, it could be presumed, yawned at these predictions. It was "old stuff"—the supplements had been saying it for years. But the predictions are coming true.

Today, airplanes that approximate this once fantastic ideal have been built or are on the drawing boards of aeronautical designers. What these airplanes will do in terms of warfare or in terms of carrying passengers, freight, and mail are no longer being predicted by supplement writers but by such conservative figures as Tom Girdler, Chairman of the Board of Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, Glenn L. Martin, head of his own airplane manufacturing company, and Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces, who may dispatch some of these super aircraft on their missions of warfare.

Mr. Girdler, addressing the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, in December, 1942, disclosed that his engineers have plans ready for a gigantic bomber-transport plane which could span the Atlantic in a few hours, or could be employed to bomb Europe from bases in the United States. Planning, Mr. Girdler said, had progressed to such a point that production could be started almost immediately.

* * *

Glenn L. Martin, in July, 1942, described a new flying-boat design—to be known tentatively as the Leviathan—of 125 tons capacity. This plane, he said, would be able to carry in the neighborhood of 40 tons of bombs—a load equal to that now carried by 10 Boeing Flying Fortresses.

Speaking to the graduating classes of four Army flying schools in Texas last December, General Arnold predicted that "the B-17 (Boeing Fortress) and B-24 (Consolidated Liberator) are the last of the small bombers."

These huge bombers are, of course, the instruments which will be used to "soften up" the enemy. After that, the "softened" territory must be occupied and consolidated. And the United States is fast acquiring the aerial tools to perform the mission.

Lockheed, builders of the P-38 "Lightning" fighter, the Ventura fighter-bomber, and the "Hudson" transport (Old Boomerang of the RAF) have recently conducted the first publicly announced tests of the four-engined "Constellation." This airplane is claimed to have greater troop- and supply-carrying potentialities than any other craft of its type. It boasts such features as speed equal to a Japanese Zero fighter, a wing which is a scaled-up development of the "Lightning" fighter, deicing accomplished by means of a heated wing interior, and the ability to maintain an altitude of 25,000 feet on three engines.

Fairchild Aircraft, Inc., builders of training planes, recently disclosed that it has a new long-range cargo-transport plane under development which will have a range of 3,500-plus miles. It is designed to carry all types of equipment for paratroops and ground troops.

* * *

Here, then, are some indications of future military trends in bigger airplanes. It is well enough to say that America should be thinking of the current job in hand rather than spending time on the design of future aircraft. The longer-range view of this development is the comforting assurance that if there are any "surprises" to be inaugurated in the air, America will launch them.

In the meantime, the evidence is that America is doing well in the production of airplanes for the fighting fronts. The most recently disclosed figures show American industry is turning out 5,500 planes a month. And in all of these, ruggedness of design, protection for the pilots, adequate fire power, engine power, and range are accompanying design factors.

Phillip Andrews, editor of Air Tech magazine, probably expressed it about as well as anyone conversant with the airplane manufacturing industry when he stated recently that "The United States not only produced more planes in 1942 than Germany, Japan, and Italy combined,

but, type for type, these 48,000 planes excel anything which the Axis has yet put into the air."

American aircraft, ranging from multi-engined bombers to primary trainers, are superior in such important aspects as speed, range, load-carrying capacity, fire power, instruments, and ease of maintenance, Mr. Andrews asserted.

American fighter planes, he continued, are inferior to their Japanese counterparts on only three counts, and these are attributable to a single factor: weight.

"It is a well-known fact," Mr. Andrews declared, "that American fighters are more than 50 per cent heavier than their Japanese counterparts. Consequently, three features of American plane performance are substantially affected by this added weight: take-off, maneuverability, and climb. Speed is somewhat improved by reduction in weight, but not to such degree, as the other features; and, contrary to general supposition, American planes are considerably faster than equivalent Japanese types."

Although the Japanese Zero fighter, for instance, has been able to evade American fighters because of its lighter weight and consequent greater maneuverability, only a reckless Japanese pilot would voluntarily "slug it out" with an American fighter plane's guns.

* * *

American aircraft, therefore, are designed for ruggedness, striking power, and versatility, on account of the necessity of fighting in various parts of the world.

American engineers have been able to put in these factors without undue mechanical sacrifices. Even though American pilots have been sent into battle under circumstances for which their planes were not expressly designed, they have, nevertheless, consistently outfought specialized Axis planes.

Performance, despite the compromises occasioned by the sphere in which it operates, marks, for instance, the Vought-Sikorsky "Corsair" F4U, one of the three principal fighter plane designs employed by the American Naval Air Services for operation from aircraft carriers. Other carrier fighters are the Grumman "Wildcat" F4F-4, and Brewster "Buffalo" F2A-1.

The constant goal of designers of naval fighting planes is to make them as versatile as the land-based fighters of the Army Air Corps. The carrier fighters are of much more rugged construction than land fighters, and have greater fuel capacity.

These "musts" of carrier fighter design, therefore, call for features which add to the weight increment of this type of plane. The "Corsair," for example, has all of these design features. It was originally launched, it was thought by many in the industry, to show the Army boys, who were elbow deep at that time in liquid-cooled motors, that the Navy still thought a great deal of the air-cooled engine.

* * *

The "Corsair" is virtually a "flying motor," being powered by a 2,200-horsepower Pratt & Whitney Double Wasp engine, which gives it a speed in excess of 400 miles an hour. It is heavily armored and heavily gunned. It has folding wings for stowage aboard a carrier, and has unusually wide wing flaps to permit safe landings on a carrier deck.

Consider, as a contrast to the fighter plane, one of the heaviest types of American planes, the Boeing B-17 "Flying Fortress" four-engined bomber. Earlier in its career this plane was called "inferior," because of a misunderstanding of the rôle for which it had been designed.

As the record has now so amply disclosed, the Fortress is a superb, high-altitude, daylight raider. In combination with the English low-altitude night raiders, the Fortress will aid in carrying a round-the-clock bombing to the Germans.

The Fortress has an altitude range of 35,000 feet and upward—well beyond the range of the highest antiaircraft fire—and as high a range as enemy fighters. Powered by four Wright "Cyclone" engines, supercharged, the Fortress mounts machine guns and cannon in its nose, top, tail, and underside locations. Singly, it can handle opponents, and, in squadron formation, its cross fire can care amply for enemy fighters.

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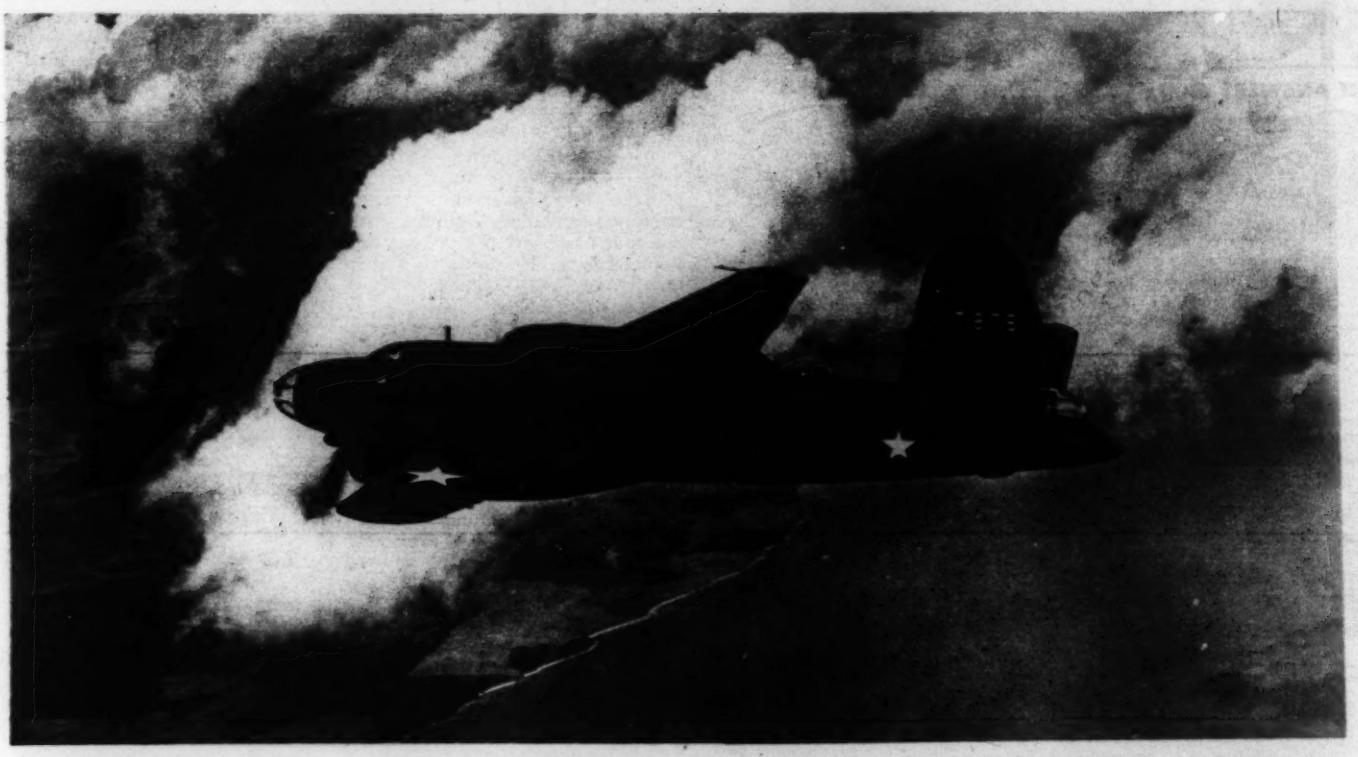

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The Art of Jacob Epstein

The Art of Jacob Epstein, by Robert Black. New York and Cleveland: The World Publishing Company. $3.50.

AGREEING that "there is no verbal road to plastic appreciation," it needs to be said that Robert Black has discovered something very like an enlightening emulsifier of ideas as an approach to his problem of exposition. Even if the commentator must stick to facts about the personality and life of his subject, a sympathetic insight into human values as well as into certain general aesthetic qualities that many people have experienced provides a path, at least, toward appreciation if not understanding.

Epstein has said, "I rest silent in my work." So he pays the student or inquirer the compliment of allowing him to complete that work as an audience. For this sculptor, assuredly, does not work for his own enjoyment only, but rather to share his vision with those who speak a similar tongue.

So we may well allow Epstein's figures to tell their own story, and tell it through well-printed halftones to those who have not opportunity to see much of his work in its original three dimensions. There are 175 illustrations in this book, representing his drawings as well as his sculpture. They take on a special interest in relation to the events of his life as related by Mr. Black, for Epstein's sculpture and drawings form a pictorial biography of the artist's experience, particularly in New York and London.

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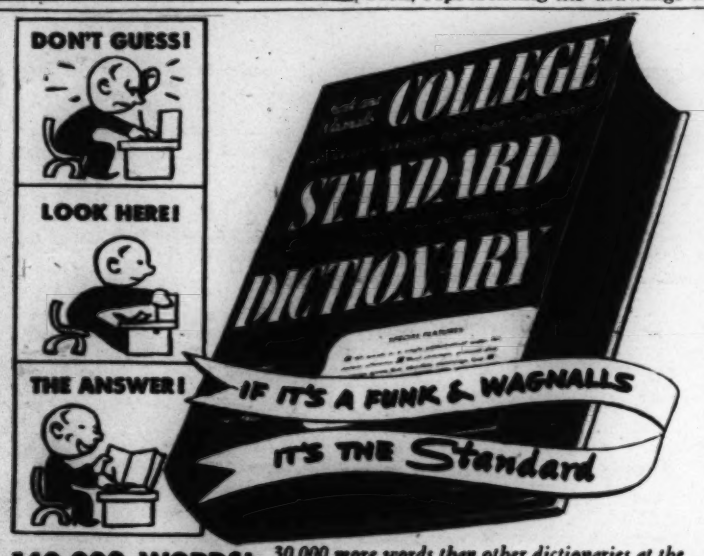

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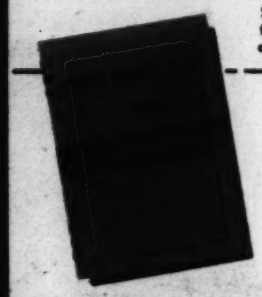

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Twin Rivers of New Jersey

Twin Rivers, by Harry Emerson Wildes. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

THE RIVERS OF AMERICA series, originally edited by Constance Lindsay Skinner and continued by Stephen Vincent Benét and Carl Carmer, has reached its twenty-second volume with "Twin Rivers," the story of the Raritan and the Passaic, by Harry Emerson Wildes.

Mr. Wildes has a special zest for a good anecdote. This serves him well in telling the history of the two rivers that have done so much to make the northern part of New Jersey what it is, for that history is brisk with stories, with enterprising and disputatious characters.

Two facts have given the region encompassed by the Raritan and the Passaic its drama and color; accessibility and a mixed population. From prehistoric times there has been much going back and forth across that region from what is now New York to what is now Philadelphia, and at present along its network of railroads and highways pour myriads of travelers and fabulous stores of merchandise.

From early Colonial days its people have been composite—Netherlanders, Scots, Puritan New Englanders and Cavaliers from England, a few Hugenots and Germans, and many Quakers. They were obstinate and individualistic peoples, yet because of the ease of communication they soon lost much of their asperity and became famous for the amenity of their living and for their hospitality to the travelers who came their way.

To the facility of transportation the Twin Rivers contributed much. They also contributed to the charm of life on their banks, for they were once beautiful rivers, and are now recovering some of their old loveliness. They rise about six miles apart, southwest of Morristown, turn their backs on each other for most of their course, and then find outlets into the sea but a dozen miles separated. They and their tributaries drain half the counties of the State, though the Raritan is only 100 miles in length, the Passaic but 86.

Many of the anecdotes that Mr. Wildes tells so well are about the noble estates that lay along the rivers and their lesser streams—the first White House in America, Governor Philip Carteret's at Elizabethtown; the palace of William Alexander, Lord Stirling, on Basking Ridge; Phil Van Horne's Convivial Hall near Boundbrook; Bloomsbury Manor at Preakness, where Washington twice had his headquarters; houses of earlier merchants along the locust-blossoming banks of the Raritan at Amboy, Colonial mansions at Elizabeth, Newark, and Brunswick, and great estates up in the hills whence came the fortunes of the "iron barons."

The story of the Revolution as fought in the Twin Rivers country makes good reading. There may be less glitter but quite as much ferocity in later struggles of embattled corporations and trusts, and Mr. Wildes does not shrink from dealing with these. The record of New Jersey monopolies goes as far back as the time of Lord Cornbury, who, in 1706, granted his friend, Hugh Huddy, the sole right to transport goods from the Raritan to the Delaware. That franchise lasted only two years, but there was Alexander Hamilton's SUM—the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures—which, tax-exempt, was intended to produce the whole country's output of cottons, woolens, shoes, and many other essentials, and which still, as landlord rather than as manufacturer, is in existence.

Canals, railroads, ferries, and labor had their battlefields. Political reforms have had theirs, and the end is not yet. Now the Twin Rivers region has become Suburbia. "Within an hour, from 8 to 9 o'clock each weekday morning, one quarter of America's migrant workers pour into New York from Twin Rivers." These have created a new problem. The Revolution swept away one kind of living; industry destroyed the Southern grace of pre-Civil War days; "transit and big business swamped the third migration under a flood of aliens"; now from the great host of commuters must come a new epoch in Jersey history. W. K. R.

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Nature in Color and on Wing

The Garment of God, by John C. Merriam. New York: Scribners. $2.
Wild Violets of North America, by Viola Brainerd Baird. University of California Press. $10.
The Ducks, Geese, and Swans of North America, by F. H. Kortright. Washington, D. C.: The American Wildlife Institute. $4.50.

WHILE THESE THREE VOLUMES seem far apart in their specific subjects, yet there is a unity between them. All deal with the general subject of nature, each in its specific way. "The Garment of God" is written by Dr. Merriam, President Emeritus of Carnegie Institution, a man who has looked deeply enough into the heart of nature to discover that the outward manifestations cognized by material sense but indicate a deeper something that this sense does not recognize. While he frankly admits the great progress made by scientists in recent decades in reading the mysteries of nature, yet he is fully aware that there is no material or mechanistic explanation for the flower in the crannied wall.

Dr. Merriam is aware of the more intimate influences upon humans deriving from natural environment. He knows what Wordsworth found that not all of his readers understood. In the chapters dealing with the Beeches of Adams Mill Road in Rock Creek Park, with the Grand Canyon, with the Lake Country of England, the Redwoods, and with the Coming of Spring, the author displays a depth of sympathy with and understanding of nature's background and inner moods which makes delightful reading for the lover of the out-of-doors. The title clearly indicates the relationship of the Divine and the material expression which is so appealingly described by the author.

"Wild Violets of North America" is a most attractive volume, largely because of the 80 plates reproducing in perfect tones the colors of the wild violets growing throughout the length and breadth of North America. The work of identifying the wild violets, undertaken by the author's father, is carried to completion in this volume, so that the student of botany may readily identify any variety from these color plates and accurate descriptions. The water-color sketches are from the brush of F. Schuyler Mathews, a talented painter of flowers. While the descriptions are regarded by botanists as scientifically accurate, they are written in a popular strain that makes them easy reading.

Excellent maps in the front and back of this volume aid the student in readily locating the many place names in the descriptions. The entire make-up of the book is very attractive and the contents are of especial interest to the lover of these delicate floral emblems.

Mr. Kortright's book deals with the water fowl of North America, being the first complete descriptive history of this migratory group. Its value is better appreciated when it is recognized that it is published by the Association which has for its purpose conservation of the wild life in America. With the increase in population and the improvement in firearms, migratory game birds have been subjected to more dangerous vicissitudes than has any other group of our feathered friends.

The book contains life histories of all known varieties in the regions it covers, including many charts and illustrations of aid to the reader. The descriptions are full but are interestingly written. There are many color plates dealing with all the species described, even with the young of each variety. It is a volume that every student of American bird life may possess with profit. A. F. G.

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British History Written in Advance; Poet of the Left—A London Letter

Cripps: A Portrait and a Prospect, by Froom Tyler. London: Harrap. 6s.
Wings of War: An Illustrated Air Force Anthology, edited by F. Alan Walbank. London: Batsford. 12s. 6d.
Poland Still Unknown, by V. Swicz. Kilmarnock Standard Printing Works. 2s. 6d.
Targets, by Sagittarius. London: Cape. 5s.

LONDON

IT IS A FORTUNATE THING for Britain that Sir Stafford Cripps was not the eldest son of his father. If he had been, he would today be Lord Parmoor, instead of Lord Parmoor's brother; and if this were so, it is extremely unlikely that he would stand any chance of ever becoming Prime Minister.

There is, of course, no law on the Statute Book which forbids a Peer of the Realm to serve as the first Minister of the Crown. Nevertheless, Britain is a country where constitutional practice is closely modeled upon precedent, and the passing over of Lord Curzon for the Premiership in 1924, because he happened to possess a title, has very great weight. It makes it almost certain that Prime Ministers of the future, at least for a considerable time, will sit in the House of Commons; and this no member of the House of Lords can do.

I do not mean to suggest by this somewhat portentous preamble that I think that Sir Stafford is going to be Prime Minister. Happily, Britain is so well served in that respect that there is no need to look out for a successor to Winston Churchill. Nevertheless, it is a good thing for the country to have as large as possible a reservoir of talent to draw on, and from this point of view, when the Premier stakes are run again it is satisfactory that Sir Stafford will not be disqualified by the accident of birth before even reaching the starting post.

* * *

Froom Tyler would go a long way further than this. For him, Sir Stafford is certain some day to pass the judge's box well ahead of the rest of the field. Many characteristics in Sir Stafford impel him to take this lofty view of his subject. In the first place, there is his great benevolence of disposition. On the inhabitants of Filkins, the village on the borders of Gloucester and Oxfordshire where he has his pleasant Cotswold manor house, Goodfellows, he has bestowed many gifts, including a group of buildings "as a communal center with hot and cold baths, a surgery, two old-age pensioners' cottages, a bowling green, a children's playground, and an open-air swimming bath."

True, Sir Stafford can well afford to do this. He has passed all his life amidst surroundings of considerable wealth. His own practice at the bar has brought him in sums variously estimated at from £20,000 to £50,000 a year. But this large income merely serves to offset Sir Stafford's patriotism. It is a measure of the financial sacrifices he has had to make in order to serve his country. There are not many men who, taking the £5,000 a year salary of a Minister of the Crown, have seen their income fall by £800 a week. Cripps is said to be one of them.

* * *

Cripps' difficulty as a party man is another factor in Mr. Tyler's admiration. Cripps has been an adherent of the Left Wing for nearly 20 years. In that time he has founded the Socialist League, which was banned by the Labor Party a decade ago, and he has been expelled from the Labor Party himself. All this, to Mr. Tyler, is a recommendation. For he believes the age of party government is over. Socialism, in his opinion, is finished. So is capitalism. What is needed is a synthesis of all the best everywhere into a new program, an aim sufficiently vague, but one which he thinks Sir Stafford can fulfill.

Both "Wings of War" and "Poland Still Unknown" are excellent books. The first is a first-class anthology covering the history of flight from the pioneer successes of the Wright brothers to the Battle of Britain and beyond. Of particular interest are the plans made for the defense of London against aerial attack in the last year of the first World War, plans that anticipate in a remarkable degree some of the devices which have rendered such good service recently. The photographs, as always in Batsford books, are numerous, beautiful, and fascinating.

The author of "Poland Still Unknown" does much to make his title an anachronism. In brief, admirably arranged chapters he discusses Polish history, geography, culture, people, and economics. He presents a statement of Polish relations with other countries, and is invariably interesting and fair.

"Sagittarius" is one of the most pungent of British satirical poets. She is masterly in the manipulation of swift verse, adept at making the flesh smart. With wit and bitterness she takes the Left Wing view of all problems, scoffs at the B. B. C.'s reluctance to play the "Internationale," jeers at British retreats, and ridicules the United States.

HAROLD HOBSON

The World of Poetry

A CLEAN-CUT LITTLE BOOK of lyrics is "Rock and Cumulus," by Richard Leon Spain (New York: The League to Support Poetry. $1.50). The workmanship is painstaking, the result pleasing. No particular effort is demanded of the reader, and for relaxation the poems can be recommended. The poet's skill in reproducing hue and texture is to be noted in "Easter Comes to an Old Land," which reads:

Is not this blue-veiled dawn
Awakening Galilee
Like that by which our Lord arose,
Being done with death, being free?

Did the pomegranate petals
Tremble and shatter into snow,
Cut with the wind's frail sickle?
Seeing these, it must be so.

And in a golden gale
The burning stars still hung
But somewhere a bird had loosed
His passionate sweet tongue.

The garden held a cobalt blur
Where lupin overnight had run
The coral cups of poppies
Caught a first promise of the sun

And there was love and wonder
And tumult in the heart of her
Who stood slender and weeping
By the opened sepulcher.

Since we are keenly interested in poetry reading on the air, we must mention Walter Heiby's narrative poem, "The Tall Jew," produced on the radio and now issued in leaflet form at 10 cents a copy. It is a tense biography in brief of the man Jesus. In rapid cadences the drama leads up to the Crucifixion, interspersed with comment such as:

The drama is moved
by hungry men
The littleness that in each generation
attempts to force oblivion
upon the greatness in the same,
is once again aroused.

The closing lines contain some very acceptable descriptive passages, one of them:

Twilight
then soon the quiet chaos of blackness.
The crowd leaves,
and there is only the silence of the spring night
with a somewhat purple echo of madness on the wind.

According to the program directors, there is a need for poetry which is suitable for broadcasting. There is also, we should judge, a need for sponsors willing to believe that the public enjoys it. Perhaps a little more effort might be made to convince them.

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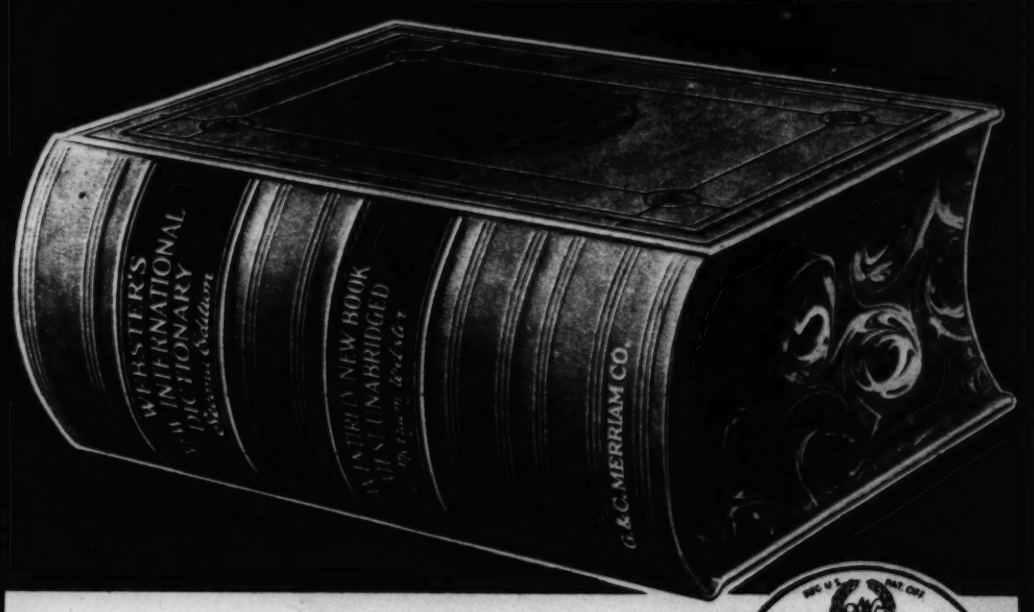

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The Lore of The Submarine

Serpent of the Seas, by Harley F. Cope. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $2.50.

BOOKS ON SUBMARINES have been relatively few of late years, and this interesting publication, coming as it does when attention is focused on this type of ship, should be welcomed by the public. Commander Cope is an experienced submarine officer, but he has not confined his seagoing to that type of vessel exclusively; therefore, he is in a position to write about submarines from both within and without.

Despite his possessing the professional qualifications to produce a technical treatise on the subject, the author has written a book which provides the lay reader with a working knowledge of the submarine, its possibilities, and its limitations. Well-chosen tales concerning the service are injected into a history of development of the submarine from its earliest conception in the thoughts of the ancients on down to the masterworks of John Holland and Simon Lake.

The story concerns itself primarily with the submarine as it was and as it is, and with the interest of the foremost belligerents in the present war in this type of vessel. It is shown why the weaker nations have been reluctant to accept any restriction on the building of submarines.

Sufficient description is given of the torpedo, mine, depth charge, and tactics employed by or against the submarine, to acquaint the reader with the part they play in warfare under the surface of the ocean. A short account is given of submarine operations, separate chapters being devoted to United States, British, and German craft. The methods used by submarines to attain position to launch attacks on convoys, how the attack is plotted and conducted, and the manner in which attacks are countered, are simply and convincingly told.

The training of submarine personnel, both at submarine schools and afloat, is described in considerable detail. Anti-submarine procedure is also explained. The discomforts of submarines of first World War vintage are realistically compared with the near luxuries found in modern vessels of this type.

After spending many years in the submarine service, Commander Cope was in command of the U. S. S. Salinas, a Navy tanker, when it was torpedoed by a U-boat in October, 1941. The ship was hit by two torpedoes, and had several ineffective pot shots taken at it by the same or another U-boat. The story of the attacks, the survival of the stricken ship, and the voyage of 1,800 miles to port is well written.

Commander Cope knows many of the captains of United States submarines who have been making history in Japanese waters, and from this knowledge provides interesting thumbnail sketches. The exploits of these men whose commands have been destroying enemy craft in the Far East make stirring reading.

F. L. O.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Artists' Careers Put on View

The Artist in America, by Carl Zigrosser. New York: Knopf. $5.

RESEARCH from which Carl Zigrosser's "The Artist in America" eventuated was sponsored by a Guggenheim Fellowship. Mr. Zigrosser has been closely connected with American print making for a whole generation. He has been in the trade, he has been a student of graphic art, and he is now serving as Curator of Prints in the Philadelphia Museum of Art. He is therefore well fitted for the task undertaken.

A subtitle, "Twenty-four Close-ups of Contemporary Printmakers," reveals Mr. Zigrosser's intention. Biographical, anecdotal, analytical, the text makes fascinating reading as it sheds light on a skillful group of Americans who translate their experiences and observations into the flexible limits of black-and-white.

* * *

This era has been one of ferment in the pictorial and graphic arts. Artists who work with pigment have certain advantages — the heightening and enforcing qualifications of color, and of a larger canvas—perhaps they have also a higher prestige. However, it cannot be denied that Americans are more fully themselves in graphic art, seeming to come naturally by a talent for illustration, satire, and journalistic record.

The American artistic heritage is primarily literary. If we look back to Eastman Johnson, William Mount, George Caleb Bingham, to Winslow Homer of the Civil War days, to John Sloan, George Bellows, and "Pop" Hart of the "Ashcan School," we perceive an enthusiasm for daily life in the workaday, democratic world. Graphic art lends itself to humor, free speech, free criticism. It may be done either in fun, or with some idealistic purpose.

The two dozen Americans selected by Carl Zigrosser show the many ways in which the etching, the lithograph, the aquatint, and the wood engraving have been made susceptible and expressive vehicles. The artists, in the contemporary fashion, are individualists, each following his imaginative bent.

The biographical sketches, written in an understanding manner, reveal the difficulties that confront artists today. But it is in their very nature to surmount difficulties. In the pictures we see American farm life as something strenuous on the one hand, something idyllic, on the other. We see the beauty of native architecture as perceived by the analytic craftsman, who sets down the sagging gables and weather-worn timbers as though they were some precious relic. People are portrayed less often in naturalistic likeness than in fanciful guise. Some print makers are given to stylization and symbolism.

* * *

Among the artists discussed, interpreted, and estimated by the author are John Marin, in whose prints "restraint and verisimilitude are cast to the winds"; Adolf Dehn, landscape and caricaturist, whose great gift lies in the rendition of "atmosphere and the subtler moods of nature"; John Taylor Arms, who has "carried architectural etching just about as far as it can go"; Wanda Gág, who "works with the common experiences of humanity in everyday things"; Federico Castellón, who possesses some "relentless drive to produce, some inner conflict that must be resolved in expression"; Thomas Nason, who is a "conservative in the best sense of the word"; Thomas Hart Benton, whose pictures have "aroused controversies, storms of outraged protest"; and Raphael Soyer, Harry Sternberg, Harry Wickey, Benton Spruance, George Biddle, Alfred Stieglitz, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Mabel Dwight, Emil Ganso, Howard Cook, J. J. Lankes, Mahonri Young, and Rockwell Kent.

D. A.

The Book Window

American Primitive Painting, by Jean Lipman (Oxford, $5). Thoroughgoing study of the primitive painters, chiefly in New England and Pennsylvania, who flourished between 1790 and 1875. With 94 photogravure plates, eight in full color.

The French Drama in America, by Lewis P. Waldo (Johns Hopkins Press, $3.50). A study of the plays from France in the eighteenth century, and their influence upon the American drama of that period.

Q. and A.

"The greatest translation of the Bible made by the man most ably prepared to translate it."
—JOHN HENRY JOWETT

THE MOFFATT BIBLE

Q. What is THE MOFFATT BIBLE?

A. THE MOFFATT BIBLE is a complete re-translation in modern speech of the earliest known Bible texts. It is not a paraphrase of the King James Version.

Q. What is meant by "modern speech"?

A. Twentieth-century English is not the same as the seventeenth-century language in which the great earlier translations were cast. Lovely as the King James Version is, many of the constructions, words, verb endings, etc., used in it have passed out of usage, and hence have lost their sharpness of meaning for modern readers. In eliminating archaisms, without ever lapsing into slang, THE MOFFATT BIBLE gives us of today the Bible's great teachings within a familiar language framework.

Q. What does a complete re-translation do for the reader?

A. Most important of all it gives him a Bible with a tremendous increase in accuracy. This has been brought about by incorporating all the discoveries of archaeology and papyrology, plus the modern findings of historians, philologists and New Testament scholars, wherever these modern findings cast light on the meaning of the original texts. The last seventy-five years have seen the discovery of much valuable material completely unavailable to earlier translators.

Q. Are there any further advantages in THE MOFFATT BIBLE?

A. There are several. For example, obvious mistranslations and anachronisms are caught and corrected. Textual misarrangements — errors which scholars have long agreed upon — have been set aright. The poetic passages are set in poetic arrangement, and prose in prose paragraphs.

Q. What styles of binding does THE MOFFATT BIBLE come in?

A. In a variety of editions for every purpose. Here is a partial list. Complete Bible B-1, cloth, $3.50. B-2, leather, $5.00. B-8, Morocco, India paper, $9.00. Testaments (3½x5): T-1, cloth, $1.00. T-2, imitation leather, $1.50. T-3, leather, $2.50. Testaments (4½x6½): T-11, cloth, $1.50. T-15, leather, overlapping covers, $3.50. Parallel New Testament (The King James Version and Moffatt Translation in parallel columns). $1.00

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On the Beam

Peace Is Total

All war in these times is total, in the sense that, once it has begun, no country in the world can be certain of not being drawn in. All peace is total, in the sense that no nation in future can afford to be indifferent to the condition of its neighbors. —LORD HALIFAX.

The Liberal Arts

Look back across the panorama of history. Is it not true that the pinnacles of civilization have been achieved by the cities and states most proficient in the liberal arts and occupations?

—WENDELL L. WILLKIE on "The Importance of Liberal Education Policies."

Private Enterprise

As an industrial engineer, I believe the private enterprise machine—streamlined—is the best from all standpoints to propel the American nation to new heights of spiritual, cultural, and material progress.

—LEWIS H. BROWN, President of Johns-Manville Corporation.

Air Cargo Transport

It is elementary that air cargo transport must be brought into play if the submarine menace in the sea's depths is to be counterbalanced.

—WILLIAM YANDELL ELLIOTT in the Yale Review.

Dehydrated Foods

Some idea of what the saving in shipping space can be as a result of dehydration can be gained from the following: A ship's ton of canned boiled potato furnishes only 920 pounds of potato. The same ship's ton of dehydrated potato, when reconstituted by the addition of water, supplies 3,980 pounds of this vegetable. . . . Another fact of particular interest is that many dehydrated foods, dry skim milk and eggs, for example, can be packed in nonmetal containers, thus saving tin, the supply of which is dangerously low.

—GEORGE W. COWGILL in the Yale Review.

Synthetic Rubber

Suffice to say that by the end of next year, if all goes well—and it can—we will declare our independence in rubber. Further, our production of aluminum then will be at a rate almost seven times greater than was attained in 1939, after half a century of intensive development. And we will be recovering from brine, sea water, and other sources approximately 100 times the amount of magnesium that was produced in 1939, when the magnesium industry in America was 24 years old.

—THEODORE G. JOSLIN of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company.

Arsenal of Democratic Ideals

If we shall win the peace, this nation (the United States) must be prepared to be the world's greatest arsenal of democratic and Christian ideas and ideals.

—C. J. HAMBRO, President of the Norwegian Storting.

The Philippines

When our flag flies alone over the Philippines, your own Star-Spangled Banner—which has outlived the bursting bombs of Fort McHenry and Corregidor—will always wave in our hearts, and your friendship will always be cherished by every one of us above the friendship of any other nation.

—MANUEL L. QUEZON, President of the Philippines.

National Welfare First

Within the limits of the necessities of war, freedom of speech and freedom of the press prevail as always, and anyone has the right to express himself—to criticize those who are conducting the war, or to criticize those who are doing the criticizing. But I am sure the American public means business, and will have little patience with any political party which puts partisan advantage above the national welfare.

—HENRY A. WALLACE, Vice-President of the United States.

New Zealand's Freedom

New Zealand has an independent government. . . . There is no better example of the freedom that can

Courtesy U. S. C. G.

be experienced inside what we call the British Commonwealth of Nations. London can't interfere. If it did, it would do harm—and because Britain does not interfere, there is no country in the world whose people love England more than the people of New Zealand love England.

—WALTER NASH, New Zealand Minister at Washington.

Lease-Lend Shipments

Altogether, since March, 1941, we have delivered for shipment to our allies about 4,000,000 long tons of foodstuffs, at a cost of about $1,250,000,000. I doubt if any food has ever been better utilized.

—CLAUDE R. WICKARD, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture.

Why Waste the Paper?

A practical and extremely worthy economy, from the soldiers' standpoint, is practiced by a civilian who has a number of friends in the service. When he packs boxes to send to the camp he fills the empty spaces around small articles with peanuts in the shell. This makes as firm a packing as do small wads of paper and they are always a pleasant surprise with no waste.

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Individual Types of School

Education should not be chained to the chariot of the State. I regard the retention of individual types of school as being in the true interests of a proper system of education.

—R. A. BUTLER, President of the British Board of Education.

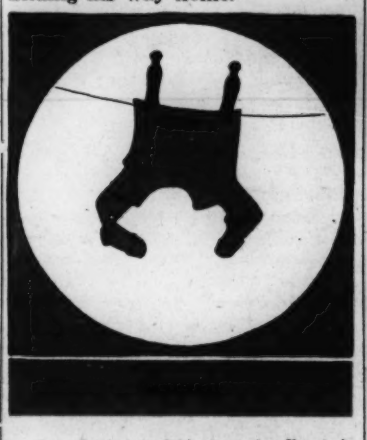
Self-Reliance Essential

It is imagination, individuality, self-reliance and initiative that are going to win this war for America, not only on the field of battle but on the home front as well.

—CAPT. EDDIE RICKENBACKER, President of Eastern Air Lines.

The Longest Way

Capt. Robert L. Costine of Pittsfield, Mass., now with the Army in New Zealand, isn't worried about finding his way home.



In a letter to his parents, Captain Costine wrote that, passing a corner in Wellington, he spied a signpost, its arrow aimed northeast and reading, "9,500 Miles to Pittsfield, Mass."

Cripps' Philosophy

It is better to do a little thoroughly and with success than to fail ambitiously.

—SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS

Self-Reliance or False Security?

There are men who are not afraid of freedom. They not only court its responsibilities and risks, but they find it the most powerful incentive to work and to save. They are not motivated by service to the common good save as a secondary result of their work. They are motivated by the will to self-reliance, knowing full well that only those who are economi-

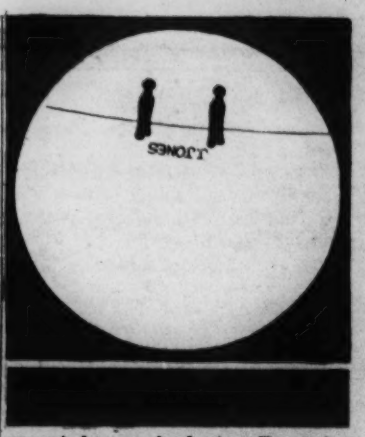
cally self-reliant can be politically free.

On the other side of the picture there are men who desire security above all else. Who are we to judge whether they are "better" or "worse" than those magnificent adventurers who live only to be free? The point is that they exist and must be reckoned with. . . . Because of their inability to work effectively for their own support, they pose as working primarily on behalf of others. This ruse apparently entitles them to reap the laurels of "liberalism." But perhaps we should be grateful that they bother to work at all!

—DR. RUTH ALEXANDER, Economist and Lecturer.

Lost Manpower

Almost 13,000,000 man hours were lost through failure of men to



report for work during December in shipyards producing for the Navy. It is hard to grasp the significance of such an enormous total. Perhaps I can bring it closer home to you by saying that this loss of manpower would have been more than sufficient to have completed from the keel up two cruisers of the proportions of the one we are launching today (the heavy cruiser Astoria).—REAR ADMIRAL EDWARD L. COCHRANE.

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Starring in "MARGIN FOR ERROR", a 20th Century-Fox Picture. And you, too, will thrill to the joy a Canary brings in these trying days. Buy a Canary and keep a song in *your* home! Be sure to feed your Canary FRENCH'S Bird Seed and Biscuit...the 4 to 1 favorite in Hollywood, and the largest-selling brand in the U. S.

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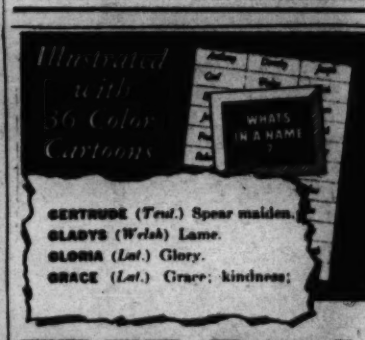

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. . Privates Are Important

(Continued from Page 6)

staying power of the Japanese soldier in China.

"We aim at keeping the soldier a normal human being, with his determination and natural fighting instincts accentuated."

The composite selectee of 1942 is many times as well educated as the draftee of 1917. The most striking contrast is illustrated by the fact that nearly four fifths of the white soldiers of the first World War either had no schooling, or never got beyond grade school, while this is true of less than one third of present-day white selectees. Of today's Army, nearly 60 per cent have attended high school, as against 16 per cent in 1917. In 1942, 30 per cent are high school graduates, while a mere 4 per cent held diplomas a quarter of a century ago. And about 10 per cent of today's selectee Army are college-trained men, as against 5 per cent in World War I. The number of men in the present Army with at least some college training is nearly as great as the number of soldiers with high school training in the last war. And, as compared with 1918, the Negro soldier has also made notable educational advances for two reasons: one, because more Negro soldiers now come from the North, where there are larger educational opportunities; and, two, because of the continuing improvement in Negro education.

Here, obviously, is no army of military automatons. The exceptionally high intelligence level both simplifies and accentuates the problem of mental stamina. It means that the average selectee is sharply conscious of what is going on in both his particular world and the world at large. He is anxious to be taught, quick to learn, and is as ambitious to get ahead in the Army as in private life. He is no child, and will not respond well if treated like one.

He will take orders because he knows a soldier takes orders, but he will execute them better when they are intelligently explained. He wants to know why he is fighting, and what he is fighting for. He is in this war to the bitter end, but he is concerned about the shape the postwar world will take, and wants to use his leisure time to equip himself for his postwar career.

These statements are not guesswork. They represent an understanding of the soldier as he is—not as Washington sometimes thinks he is—based on the scentific findings of Army research. In its relations with these soldiers, Special Service does not take the viewpoint that their contribution to the welfare of America will end when they are mustered out of service. General Osborn and his aides are frankly looking far ahead as well as at the immediate future. They believe that the Army right now is as much concerned with the future peace as is the civilian population. They know that the American soldier is an exceptionally intelligent citizen, who is eager to understand world events, and to appraise their impact on the future of the country. They are proceeding on the assumption that the soldier of today should be equipped to assume the peacetime responsibilities of the civilian citizen of tomorrow.

Already looking toward that day, General Osborn's staff is taking to the American Army, which may ultimately reach 8,000,000 men, a background of war and peace problems which it can use as the foundation for its future decisions. What those decisions will be, no one is assuming to dictate. General Osborn is himself directing the education of Special Service officers to fulfill this assignment.

The peace-training manual of the soldier obviously cannot be as precise as the war-training manual. It is not precise at all. But the objective is definite and it constitutes a major, motivating force behind the whole Special Service program. In a special message of American forces at home and in the theaters of war, President Roosevelt said, on Sept. 3: " . . . No soldiers or sailors, in any of our forces today, would so willingly endure the rigors of battle if they thought that in another 20 years their own sons would be fighting still another war on distant deserts or seas or in far-away jungles or skies."

Special Service is already acting to implement this directive from the Commander in Chief. There is no tendency and there is no intention to think for the soldier on these vital problems of the postwar world, but there is every intention to provide the soldier continuously with the raw material of fact on which independent thinking can be based. Special Service counts this a foremost responsibility and believes that as a result the sons of today's soldiers will not suffer the travail of another world war. There is no formalized training being given to the Special Service Officers to enable them to perform this task, but if one were to outline the viewpoint which is put to the monthly graduating class at the Camp Meade School, it could authentically be summed up this way:

Enduring peace doesn't come from winning a war. Only an opportunity to create an enduring peace comes from winning a war. The fathers of today's soldiers, after bravely facing the enemy, turned their back on the peace—and this will happen again unless today's soldier is wiser than the generation which fought before him.

The ideas which will create the peace will not evolve from theory but will be hammered out on the anvil of the war and will be applied by the generation which is fighting it, not by the generation which is directing it. Special Service and its growing body of officers do not pretend to say what these ideas shall be, but they are concerned that the millions of American fighting men shall have the fullest knowledge of what the fighting is about and shall not return to civilian life unaware that another struggle is ahead, the courageous battle to maintain the peace.

Special Service is not creating a demand for this material. It is meeting it.

Wide World Photo

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. . The Highway to Russia

(Continued from Page 2)

The mines of Alaska have already produced over $800,000,000 and the Yukon about $235,000,000. There will undoubtedly be a great increase in prospecting and the future may well see a great many mining settlements rising in many sections of the North.

The Canada-United States Joint Economic Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. A. W. MacIntosh of Ottawa (Canadian section) and Dr. Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard (American section) is undertaking a study of such wide ramifications that it will be some years before it is finished. When it is completed, its recommendations will be given to the two governments and it will be for the governments to take action or not. A point on which there is general agreement from the start is that it is important to find out exactly what areas are capable of economic development and what sections must be definitely discarded as barren of exploitable resources. The actual investigation of the whole project, which will receive assistance from British Columbia officials, is being directed by Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources at Ottawa, and Mr. James C. Rettie of the United States Resources Planning Board. The headquarters of this North Pacific Planning Project will be at Ottawa and Portland, Oregon.

The work of those engaged on this great enterprise will be followed with goodwill and, in spite of the immense problems that confront it, with expectation by the Canadian people. There was for a time in some quarters an anxiety natural in a small country, if not entirely rational in any country, that a joint enterprise of such magnitude, carried out "without regard to boundary lines," might lead to a genial, impulsive and entirely friendly engulfing or at least invasion of Canada's sovereign rights over sections of her northern domain. The recent exchange of notes on the highway and defense works has removed this anxiety.

Associated Press

WINTER VIGIL

It's a Lonely Job Inspecting the Rail Line From Skagway to Whitehorse Which Connects With the Vital Defense Highway, But the U. S. Soldiers Average Eight Miles a Day Walking Tracks

Over the Editor's Desk

When Hitler embarked on his ambitious scheme to enslave the world he began by rolling up the map of Europe. Then he was stopped short. He found his way blocked in Russia. His drive toward Asia was curbed. His adventure in Africa proved a fizzle. And South America, where he worked hard with propaganda, turned, with slight exception, to the allied cause. He had a definite plan in view, a plan which did not by any means originate with him. What that plan was and what it may mean to the nations which will have to forge the peace is shown by Henry Sowerby in his article, "Unrolling the Map of Europe." Mr. Sowerby is War Editor of the Monitor and recently wrote a striking article under the title, "Russia's Secret Is Out."

It would seem as if there would be no end to the dispute over the name of the new highway to Alaska. Alcan Highway it has been called, but that has not been popular. It fails to convey the lure and charm of Alaska. At least, so say some critics. It lacks the grandeur of the highway, say others. But whatever the ultimate choice of name may be, there is little doubt that the whole region opened up by the highway will one day strike a responsive chord in the heart of the prospective tourist. Both Canada and the United States realize this. The possibilities of the territory through which the highway passes are discussed on another page by Morris McDougall, who has made a close study of the resources of that region.

Several weeks ago, Roscoe Drummond, chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau, wrote an article on what the soldier is thinking. His article aroused much interest. Now, in this issue, he shows why "Privates are Important."

People on both sides of the Atlantic have told me at times of pleasant little adventures in friendship which have grown out of simple words or acts of kindness. Particularly kindness to children. America is doing much in this way, and, as Eileen A. Soper, artist and writer, says on another page, has found the way to Britain's heart. In this article you will learn why American troops enjoy great popularity in England.

The spring fashions are with us. Need we say more? The pictures on pages four and five tell the story. Barbara E. Scott Fisher, Fashion Writer for The Christian Science Monitor, supplies the layout.

In his article, "Battlewagons of the Sky," Albert D. Hughes, Aviation Editor of this paper, gives a heartening picture of the airplane industry and shows what is on the horizon, in the way of aerial transportation. W. W. C.

Letters

Joe Worked His Way . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

Your "He Blew His Way Through College" prompts me to set forth another inspiring story of a young man who is getting through college largely by means of his greatest talent—capacity for hard work.

He may not repeat to himself daily Ben Franklin's maxim, "Seest thou the man who is diligent in his business, he will sit before kings," but he surely exemplifies the first part of the precept.

This lad has no artistic bent and no great professional urge; he does not come of a family of students; none of his immediate family is college trained, but he is firmly convinced that college contacts will be of value.

His stints of hard work reach back to his grammar school days when his pocket money had to come, not by means of an allowance from his father, but from odd jobs he picked up.

He started in the seventh grade with a magazine route, next year he added a paper route, and in a way that came to be typical of him, it was no time at all until he was a "head man" for the paper routes, with a flock of youngsters working for him. This was his principal means of livelihood, and by that I mean that he fully clothed himself, in addition to keeping himself in spending money, through grammar school. In high school he started caddying, and during his senior year he got dismissed an hour early each day in order to work as a Western Union motor messenger. At graduation, he had $500 with which to start college.

As a caddy, this boy, with his capacity for work, always managed to get in three loops in a Sunday or holiday where the top load for other boys was to get around the 18 holes twice a day. Being a caddy was earnest business with him; he kept his eye on and retrieved balls, he had the right club ready, and was the alert caddy that golfers book up in advance, and for these services he found his golfers generous with their tips.

Another job that bears out his capacity for hard work was at snow shoveling one week end. He worked two straight shifts of eight hours each without a break, had three hours sleep, then went to his Western Union job and worked 10 hours, and in the morning went to college.

He seizes upon whatever lucrative job appears to him that fits into his plan for getting through college. He does not flit from job to job; he does the jobs that best serve his purpose. On the list are house-to-house selling, garage attendant, driving an oil truck; picking up, sharpening, and delivering lawn mowers; work in a shipyard.

He has never had any particular breaks, or any pull, or any unusual jobs; they are available to any boy who is enterprising and who will apply himself.

When army camps were mushrooming on the east coast he hired out as a carpenter. True, he knew little about carpentry, but a few of those being hired did and he found a competent carpenter to work with. When the camp was finished at which he started his carpentry career, he was one of a small group moved along into a southern state to enlarge some barracks there. In the fall, due to lack of money to return to college, he kept right on with carpentry—by then it was defense housing units and extensions of the Norfolk Navy Yard, and he was classed and paid as a first-class tradesman. When he had $1,500 in a bank, he returned to college.

Coupled with his enterprise in finding lucrative jobs and extracting from them their utmost return, he has an ability to keep his living comfortable and its cost to a minimum. At a Virginia army post he paid $1 a week to sleep in barracks and worked out an arrangement with some other boys for co-operative meal-getting.

He is not a quick student, and his studying takes perhaps more than an average portion of time. But he knows how to organize time to his advantage. When he plays, he plays just as thoroughly as he works, and he scarcely ever misses a chance for fun.

Another job was running a parking space adjoining a hotel. And here again the sizable tips figured largely in his earnings. These tips that he collects can be measured in terms of the extra special services rendered, changing tires, shining cars, delivering messages, and he is quick to see and make the most of all such opportunities. And because he is such a willing lad it was not long before he and the hotel chef had reached an understanding and he was eating well and bountifully at no cost.

The latest opportunity for a good paying job that he took over was taxi driving, and again he worked the long, late, and most remunerative shift, so that instead of netting the $25 to $30 a week you might suppose would be likely, he was getting $70 a week and up.

Right now he is working only at his books, having added night courses to his day classes to meet Navy Reserve requirements. He is already under oath in the Naval Reserve, and if he can secure a high enough rating he will be able to complete the Navy educational program before going into active fighting duty. He has about 40 weeks more of actual school under the accelerated plan and although he could make it financially he probably will not be able, as things are now, to complete his college career until after the war. But he has a deep and unshakable determination to finish college, and I am sure he will.

Marjorie Morrill
Boston

. . Unrolling the Map of Europe

(Continued from Page 3)

across the great plain, there was no thought of it. That settlement of the great plain and Britain, however, is the supreme problem to be faced at the forthcoming settlement.

Is there any new element that might give such a settlement better prospects of success than were available at Vienna or Versailles?

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